

# 中等职业学校 英语学习指导与练习 (第3版)(第3册)

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## 内 容 简 介

本丛书按照《中共山东省委山东省人民政府关于大力发展职业教育的决定》的要求,以高等教育出版社中等职业教育规划教材《英语》(第3版)为依据而精心编写。丛书共3册,本书是第3册。

本书以课文编排顺序为序逐课编写,融基础性训练、趣味性练习和能力提升练习于一身。基础性训练有快乐交际、精读课堂、阅读乐园和知识聚焦等板块。趣味性练习根据学生学习英语的需要,激发学生学习英语的兴趣,丰富英语学习生活。能力提升练习让学生在真实的语言环境下运用语言,提高学生语言运用能力。全书练习题都附有参考答案或解答提示、示例,供师生参考。

本丛书供中等职业学校教师和学生使用,是中等职业学校教师教学和学生学习的必备参考读物。

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# 出版说明

为了贯彻全国、全省职业教育工作会议精神，落实《面向 21 世纪教育振兴行动计划》中提出的职业教育课程改革和教材建设规划，按照《中共山东省委山东省人民政府关于大力发展职业教育的决定》要求，山东省教育厅组织力量对中等职业教育文化基础课程进行了规划和编写，以适应职业教育改革与发展的需要。

为了使用好这套省编教材，帮助学生更好地掌握英语知识，培养听、说、读、写的英语能力，提高英语素养，我们组织部分富有教学经验的教师编写了这套《英语学习指导与练习》丛书，供中等职业学校教师和学生使用。丛书共 3 册，与山东省中等职业教育规划教材《英语》（第 3 版）、（高等教育出版社出版）各册配套。本书是第 3 册。

本书的编写，从中等职业学校英语教学和学生的实际出发，力求体现时代精神和职教特色，培养学生的创新意识和实践能力，突出基础性、实用性、灵活性和训练性。

本书以课文编排顺序为序逐课编写，融基础性训练，趣味性练习和能力提升练习于一身，形式活泼，图文并茂。基础性训练，是按照每单元的教学时数、进度设计的，其训练内容、形式与教材相吻合，与教学同步，并且突出学习重点，练习形式多样，指导学生每天一练，以巩固所学知识、技能，提高英语知识的运用能力，主要的板块有：快乐交际、精读课堂、阅读乐园和知识聚焦等，针对不同的学习环节，有具体的学法指导。趣味性练习，是根据学生学习英语的需要，为拓宽英语学习的渠道设计的，学生可在趣味性的练习中，激发英语学习兴趣，丰富英语学习生活，开动脑筋，开发智力。能力提升练习，尤其是新增加的职场应用部分，是为了培养和提高学生在特定职业情景中运用语言的能力而设计的。在职场应用模块中，作者尽力提供真实的语言情境和职业场景，让学生在真实的情景中运用语言。

本书中部分练习具有开放性和半开放性，答案不唯一。对这些练习，教师和学生可根据具体情况灵活运用，也可适当加以补充或删减。全书练习题都附有解答提示、示例和参考答案，供师生对照参考。

本书由邱以亮、张健主编，参加本书编写及修订的人员有耿颖杰、王晓芳、姜艳芳、范复旺、王爱玲等。

书中不当之处，请使用者批评指正。

编 者  
2015 年 5 月





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## Unit 1

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# Planning

Ideal is the beacon. Without ideal, there is no secure direction; without direction, there is no life.

理想是指路明灯。没有理想，就没有坚定的方向；没有方向，就没有生活。

## Lesson One



### Communicating with Fun 快乐交际

**I. Choose and complete** 根据首字母提示写出单词，完成对话

1. — What are you most looking forward to in the new t\_\_\_\_\_?  
— I'm looking forward to making some progress in my studies.
2. — Where do you p\_\_\_\_\_ to spend your holiday?  
— We will go to Qindao.
3. — What are you going to do for the r\_\_\_\_\_ holiday time?  
— I have no idea. What do you suggest?

4. — We all b\_\_\_\_\_ in his ability.

— Yes, he can deal properly with all situations.

**II. A. Complete the sentences. Check (✓) all the correct answers 选择正确短语完成句子**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ have a happy time with my friends.

- ☐ wants to
- ☐ hope to
- ☐ would like to
- ☐ am going to

2. John \_\_\_\_\_ take part in more activities in the new term.

- ☐ want to
- ☐ hopes to
- ☐ would like to
- ☐ is going to

3. We \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy our remaining school days.

- ☐ want to
- ☐ hopes to
- ☐ would like to
- ☐ are going to

4. She \_\_\_\_\_ to spend more time in reading books.

- ☐ wants to
- ☐ hope to
- ☐ would like to
- ☐ be going to

**B. Complete the chart. Use true information** 用真实的信息完成表格

<i>Our Possible Future</i>
<i>What do you plan to do in the new term?</i> I would like to _____ in the new term.
<i>What do your friends hope to do in the new term?</i> My best friend _____ hopes to _____ in the new term.
My deskmate _____ is going to _____ in the new term.

**III. Complete the dialogue** 根据情景内容补全对话

A—Alice                      S—Susan

A: What are you   1     2   do tomorrow?

S: Nothing. Why?

A: There is a concert tomorrow.   3   you like   4   go and listen to it?S: Oh, yes. I'd   5   to,   6     7   we meet?A:   8     9   8 p.m.? The concert will begin at 8:30.S: OK, thank you  10  inviting me, see you tomorrow.

A: See you then.

**点石成金**

1. pre-, 表示“在前”，“在前面的”，“领先”

如: prewar 战前的, prefix 前缀, preface 序言, premature 未成熟的。

2. -less, 表示否定, 附在名词或动词之后, 构成形容词, 表示“无”、“缺”、“没有”, 如: fearless 无畏的, careless 粗心的, stainless 无暇的; 构成副词表示“不”, 如: doubtless 无疑地。

把下列单词或短语翻译成汉语

1. prerecord \_\_\_\_\_ 2. useless \_\_\_\_\_

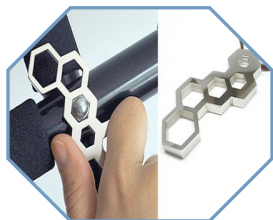
3. preschool \_\_\_\_\_ 4. pre-paid card \_\_\_\_\_  
5. wireless \_\_\_\_\_ 6. countless \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson Two



### Reading for Details 精读课堂

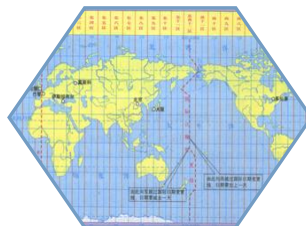
I. Choose and complete 根据图片和首字母写出单词，并用单词的正确形式完成对话



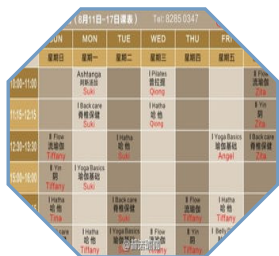
a \_\_\_\_\_



w \_\_\_\_\_



time z \_\_\_\_\_



s \_\_\_\_\_



p \_\_\_\_\_



m \_\_\_\_\_

1. A daily \_\_\_\_\_ will help us plan every part of our day.

2. The boys were very \_\_\_\_\_ with their presents.
3. Please \_\_\_\_\_ your walk to your talk.
4. The earth is divided into 24 \_\_\_\_\_.
5. We should schedule our time more \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Mr. Smith is willing to \_\_\_\_\_ his schedule.

## II. Complete the sentences 根据汉语提示完成句子

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ at 4 o'clock this morning. (醒来)
2. Which \_\_\_\_\_ do you live in? (时区)
3. Who \_\_\_\_\_ the factory? (控制, 管理)
4. He always \_\_\_\_\_ that his job gives him no satisfaction. (抱怨)
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ his work. (满意)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ I go for a walk after lunch, but not always, \_\_\_\_\_ I just stay at home. (有的时候, 有的时候)

## III. Reading comprehension 阅读表达

**What did you plan to do this weekend? Did you accomplish your goals?**

**Kevin:** Let's see. I planned to sleep a lot, play basketball, and hang out with my friends. But I only did one of these things. I didn't play much basketball or hang out with my friends because I had a lot of homework. So, I just did my homework. I slept a lot, too!

**Dr. Ford:** I wanted to grade all these exams and plan my lessons, but I didn't find the time to do both. I planned my lessons, but I didn't correct my exams. Instead, I played tennis and went to the beach with my kids. I had a great time! I am very busy now, though.

**Jenny:** I planned to study, but I didn't. Instead, I visited some friends. We had a great time together. We ate out at a nice restaurant then went to a party. But now I have to study!

**Andrew:** It was a great weekend. I accomplished a lot. I did some work and

washed my car. I also did the laundry. I feel really great! Now I'm ready for Monday.

**Complete the sentences with a name or a number**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ accomplished only one goal.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ people had a great weekend.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ accomplished all of his goals.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have a lot of work to do now.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are ready for Monday.

## Lesson Three



### Reading for Joy 阅读乐园

**I. Complete the sentences 选择正确的词，完成句子**

1. outgoing / ongoing

- (1) Jim is more \_\_\_\_\_ than before.
- (2) Learning English is an \_\_\_\_\_ task.

2. progress / process

- (1) Jane is weak in English, but she is making \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) Producing a dictionary is a slow \_\_\_\_\_.

3. prefer / preference

- (1) Which one do you \_\_\_\_\_, an apple or an orange?
- (2) In considering people for jobs, we give \_\_\_\_\_ to those with some experience.

4. talent / talented

- (1) Have you got a \_\_\_\_\_ for painting?



(2) She is very \_\_\_\_\_.

5. market / target

(1) The company has met their export \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) If we \_\_\_\_\_ our product properly, it should sell very well.

## II. Choose and complete the short passage 选择正确的短语，完成短文

in cycle	career goal	graduated from	divided into
----------	-------------	----------------	--------------

Wan Lin has just \_\_\_\_\_ college. He is planning to find a job. It's a good idea for him to have a \_\_\_\_\_. The career planning process can be \_\_\_\_\_ six steps. And this process is always ongoing and \_\_\_\_\_. If Wan Lin spends some time planning his career, he will be a lot happier with the job he gets and make more money, too.

## III. Reading comprehension 阅读理解 (在每个小题列出的四个选项中，只有一项符合题目要求，请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

How times flies! I will be a junior in three months. Suddenly, I find myself have no plans for my future. I always think I am still a student and don't need to think too much about my future. In fact, I found that there was a lot of free time in college at the beginning. At that time, I only wanted to relax myself. In this way, I have spent almost half of the college life.

My English teacher tells us that we should set career planning in our college life and we should not waste time any more. Otherwise, we will regret it when we enter the society.

Yes, it's high time that I should make preparations for my future. It's maybe not too late for me to make a goal during my college life. I made several goals during middle school, but few of them were achieved, so I was no longer to do that. However, I think I should make a goal that fits me properly. Progressing a little every day means that I approach my goal a little nearer. I don't like to make a long time goal, I just want to do something efficient in the rest of my college life.



- 

- B. We need to plan for the future
- C. We should set a goal that fits us properly
- D. Making career planning can guide us to do things efficiently

## Lesson Four



### Knowledge in Focus 知识聚焦

**I. Multiple choice 单项选择** (在每个小题列出的四个选项中, 只有一项符合题目要求, 请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ pen friends for many years.  
A. are                      B. have become              C. have been              D. were
2. We had better \_\_\_\_\_ a career plan.  
A. make                      B. making                      C. to make                      D. made
3. The days are \_\_\_\_\_ warmer and warmer in spring.  
A. getting                      B. looking                      C. seeming                      D. going
4. Let \_\_\_\_\_ do it again.  
A. I                      B. me                      C. he                      D. she
5. — Where's Sam?  
— I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ basketball with Jack an hour ago.  
A. plays                      B. to play                      C. played                      D. play
6. It's a good idea \_\_\_\_\_ him the truth.  
A. tell                      B. telling                      C. told                      D. to tell
7. —Where do you \_\_\_\_\_ to spend your holiday?

A. plan, planned  
B. planned, planning  
C. plan, planning  
D. plan, planing

A. sad                      B. sadly                      C. to sad                      D. sadness

A. study                      B. leave                      C. graduate from                      D. be from

A. among      B. into      C. in      D. at

A. No, we can't                      B. Yes, we can't  
C. Yes, we can                        D. No, we can

A. can adjust                      B. can accept  
C. can be accepted                D. can be adjusted

A. match...with                      B. match...to  
C. make ....with                     D. make...to

A. cost                  B. spend                  C. pay                  D. take

A. to work  
B. to have a rest  
C. having a rest  
D. to go on with your work



2. A. in                      B. on                      C. for                      D. with
3. A. managed                      B. scheduled  
    C. plan                      D. go
4. A. things                      B. something new  
    C. information                      D. knowledge
5. A. and                      B. or                      C. neither                      D. either
6. A. another                      B. other                      C. others                      D. the other
7. A. learn                      B. understand  
    C. learn from                      D. study
8. A. join                      B. have                      C. attend                      D. take part in
9. A. help                      B. attitude  
    C. cooperation                      D. serving
10. A. meet                      B. meeting                      C. to meet                      D. met

### III. Grammar practice 连词成句

1. I, the, like, on the wall, don't, picture

---

2. feeling, very tired, old man, was, the

---

3. lived, Mike, 5 years, in, London, for, has

---

4. bought, for me, last week, my father, a new bike

---

5. the work, difficult, she, it, found, to do

---

6. stand, they, him, made, in, the classroom

---

#### IV. Workplace practice 职场应用

职业生涯规划是每个人事业成功的第一步。假如你是某高校就业办的一名工作人员 Li Dong, 请依据四位同学的短期职业规划和四家公司的宣传广告, 对四位同学进行就业指导。

##### 任务一 阅读相关信息, 完成任务单

The four students' career plans			
Tom: I enjoy a free life, so I dislike to work in a company which has strict rules of work time.	Jack: I like music, dance and other amusements, so I want to work in a comfortable environment, where I can enjoy the colorful free time.	Mary: I hope to have many training opportunities, so I can improve my skills for my future life.	Lucy: I don't like the complex interpersonal relationship, so I would love to work where I can get promoted only according to my hard work.

The introductions of four companies
A. Our company is well-known for the flexible time. The employees can decide where, when and how long they will work by themselves, as long as they can complete the business on time.

B. Our company can offer the workers a lot of job training opportunities. We'll meet any worker's training requirements according to the worker's ability and the company's needs.
--

C. Everyone can get the chance to be promoted on the basis of his or her performance. If they can work efficiently, everything is possible in our company.
--

D. What we care about mostly is the staff's team spirits. We pay more attention to making the environment comfortable for the staff, so we often hold some parties, group outings and so on.

### Worksheet

Students	Views of job choosing
Tom	enjoying a free life
Jack	working in a comfortable environment
Mary	hoping to have many 1. _____
Lucy	working in a company where she can 2. _____ only according to her hard work

Companies	Management ideas
A	well-known for 3. _____
B	offering the workers a lot of job training opportunities
C	getting the chance to be promoted on the basis of his or her 4. _____
D	paying more attention to 5. _____ for the staff

任务二 请根据各公司不同的管理理念并结合四位同学的短期职业规划, 对其提出就业建议。

Dear four students,

---



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## 资料库

### How to make a better plan

A plan should compose of the following parts:

**WHY:** Describe your objective. In other words, when all actions stated in the plan are taken, where do you want to be? Please describe your goal as specific as possible.

**WHAT:** Describe the actions needed to take to achieve the objective.

**WHO:** Describe persons taking these actions.

**WHEN:** Describe the time taking actions.

**HOW:** Describe the way taking actions.

**RESOURCES:** Describe what are needed to carry out the plan.

## Unit 2

# My Dream

Constant dripping wears away the stone.

滴水穿石

## Lesson One

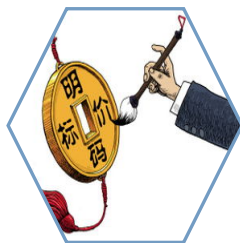


### Communicating with Fun 快乐交际

I. Complete the sentences 根据首字母提示写出单词，完成对话



c \_\_\_\_\_



r \_\_\_\_\_ price



r \_\_\_\_\_



h \_\_\_\_\_

1. —Here are some cheaper sweaters. They're on sale these days.

—That's more \_\_\_\_\_. I'll take this one.

2. —What do you think of *My Life As McDull*?

—This is the most vivid \_\_\_\_\_ I have ever seen.

3. —What will \_\_\_\_\_ if we don't stop polluting the earth?

—If we don't stop polluting the earth, our living environment will get worse and worse.

4. —John, did you have a dream when you were a little boy?

—Of course I did. I dreamed to be a pilot when I grew up. But unfortunately, I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ it.

**II. A. Complete the sentences. Check (✓) all the correct answers** 选择正确的词或短语完成句子

1. You should never \_\_\_\_\_ your dreams.

- ☐ give up
- ☐ give in
- ☐ give away

2. I hope our dreams \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ come true
- ☐ achieve
- ☐ will be realized

3. \_\_\_\_\_ you have dreams, something nice will happen.

- ☐ Although
- ☐ As long as
- ☐ If

4. I always \_\_\_\_\_ everything I do seriously.

- ☐ takes
- ☐ thinks
- ☐ take

5. If you \_\_\_\_\_, you can realize your dream.

- ☐ never give up
- ☐ try your best
- ☐ focus your mind on your dream

**B. Complete the chart. Use true information 用真实的信息完成表格**

*Interview your deskmate and report to the class*

*What's your dream?*

*What will you do to make your dream come true?*

**Our future is not a "dream"**

- My deskmate's dream is \_\_\_\_\_.
- To make the dream come true, he / she will \_\_\_\_\_.
- My advice for him / her \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Complete the dialogue 根据对话内容, 选择适当的单词或短语补全对话(每空只填一词)**

believe in, come true, as long as , dreams, a goal, take ,  
my pleasure, to realize

A: I always have \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_. But I never \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ them seriously.

B: \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ you have dreams, something nice will happen.

A: But I don't think I am smart enough \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ my dreams.

B: To make your dream \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ is not as difficult as you think.

A: What should I do?

B: You should \_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ and rely on yourself.

A: Should I set \_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Yes. It can lead you on the way to success.

A: OK. I'll try. Thank you, Mr. Brown.

B: It's \_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_.



**点石成金**

1. 形容词后缀-able 带有“属性, 倾向, 相关”的含义, 附在动词或名词后构成形容词, 表示“能够…的, 适于…的, 值得…的, 有…性质的, 有…趋向的”

如: movable 可动的, comfortable 舒适的, applicable 适宜的, visible 可见的, responsible 有责任的。

2. 名词后缀-ness, 表示“性质, 状态, 程度”, 附在形容词、分词后形成抽象名词, 表示“性质”、“状态”、“精神”、“程度”, 如: darkness 黑暗, kindness 仁慈, bitterness 痛苦。

3. 名词后缀-ship, 表示“情况”, “状态”, “性质”, “身份”, “职业”, 如: hardship 苦难, friendship 友谊, kingship 王权, workmanship 手艺。

写出下列词的中文意思

1. changeable \_\_\_\_\_

2. lovable \_\_\_\_\_

3. peaceable \_\_\_\_\_

4. goodness \_\_\_\_\_

5. tiredness \_\_\_\_\_

6. happiness \_\_\_\_\_

7. membership \_\_\_\_\_

8. relationship \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson Two



### Reading for Details 精读课堂

I. Choose and complete the sentences 选择正确的单词, 完成句子

1. objects / objected

(1) There are many kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.

(2) I \_\_\_\_\_ to the plan because it was too expensive.

2. deal / deaf

(1) The meeting will \_\_\_\_\_ with these problems.

(2) He is \_\_\_\_\_ in one ear.

3. overnight / overweight

(1) The actress won \_\_\_\_\_ fame with her first film.

(2) The baggage is two kilos \_\_\_\_\_.

4. manager / managed

(1) Our \_\_\_\_\_ is very strict with us.

(2) I finally \_\_\_\_\_ to find the book I was looking for.

5. sum / seems

(1) He \_\_\_\_\_ to know everything.

(2) A good student usually knows how to \_\_\_\_\_ up knowledge in good time.

II. Choose and complete the sentences 用方框中的短语完成句子

send for	break through	sum up	associated...with
----------	---------------	--------	-------------------

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ happiness \_\_\_\_\_ having money.

2. Scientists say they are beginning to \_\_\_\_\_ in the fight against cancer.

3. The child is running a high fever. We must \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor at once.

4. Please \_\_\_\_\_ what she said just now.

III. Reading comprehension 阅读表达

It's not easy to find a person with the qualities it takes to be a hero. I didn't really understand the meaning of the word "hero" until my third year in the college.

If you saw her, you wouldn't think she really looks the part, but she is stronger than Superman could ever be. Her name is Sandra. I first met her at volleyball tryouts, but didn't notice anything special at first. As the week passed, however, she showed she had more heart than anyone. She stood out because she never gave up, no matter what happened.

Sandra isn't the tallest or fastest—in fact, this was her first time playing volleyball. She was always the first to arrive and the last to leave. By the end of tryouts she had

found a place in everyone's heart. When the name list for the new members was put up, we all waited nervously as she checked. When she stood at the door and smiled happily, all we could do was cheer.

After Sandra made the team, she worked even harder to improve her game.

When she asked for help, we gladly taught her. She also became our fan, attending almost every school game and even joining us in the city games. We all like her, because she never thinks about doing things the easy way, or loses that smile. Because of her great efforts, she makes herself a true hero—and my hero, too.

根据短文内容回答问题:

1. What did the writer think of Sandra at the beginning?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. When did Sandra begin to play volleyball?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What might the writer most probably be?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Is Sandra popular with her teammates?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Why does the writer think of Sandra as a true hero?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson Three



### Reading for Joy 阅读乐园

I. Complete the sentences 用所给单词的正确形式填空, 完成句子

1. One has to be \_\_\_\_\_ in himself. (confidence)

2. His father tried his best to \_\_\_\_\_ her demands. (satisfied)
3. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ anything strange? (noticed)
4. These problems are the \_\_\_\_\_ of years of bad management. (result)
5. They will \_\_\_\_\_ us a new school. (building)

## II. Choose and complete 选择正确的词，完成短文

on top of the world	go right	rely on	believe in
---------------------	----------	---------	------------

At the age of three, Ambati was badly burned and spent several months in the hospital. He decided then that he wanted to be a doctor. He believed that if he \_\_\_\_\_ his own ability and tried his best to do everything, things would \_\_\_\_\_. He graduated from college at 14 and from medical school at 17. Now he is a doctor, the patients \_\_\_\_\_ him, and their recovering will make him feel \_\_\_\_\_.

## III. Reading comprehension 阅读理解 (在每个小题列出的四个选项中，只有一项符合题目要求，请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

Jackie Chan was born on April 7, 1954, in Hong Kong, China. His parents left mainland China for Hong Kong a short time before he was born. His parents named him “Chan Kong-sang”, which means “born in Hong Kong”. They wanted to celebrate a safe trip to Hong Kong.

At first, Jackie’s family lived in the French Embassy. His father was a cook, and his mother was a housekeeper. When Jackie was seven years old, his family moved to Australia. His father got a job in the American Embassy. Later, back in Hong Kong, Jackie’s father sent him to the China Drama Academy. Jackie studied and worked 19 hours a day. The students practiced Kung Fu and learned how to do many stunts (特技表演) there.

When Jackie was 17, he began to do dangerous stunts for films. In the early 1980s, Jackie went to Hollywood, but he wasn’t very successful. He went on to make films in



Hong Kong and had great success. Finally, in 1995, Jackie Chan became famous in the United States. Today, Jackie Chan has both Chinese and American fans, and his films make millions of dollars.

1. What is Jackie Chan?
  - A. He is a cook.
  - B. He is a singer.
  - C. He is a film star.
  - D. He is a housekeeper.
2. When did Jackie Chan's parents move to Hong Kong?
  - A. They moved to Hong Kong a short time after Jackie Chan was born.
  - B. They moved to Hong Kong a short time before Jackie Chan was born.
  - C. They moved to Hong Kong after they came back from America.
  - D. They moved to Hong Kong after Jackie Chan studied in the China Drama Academy.
3. What did Jackie Chan learn in the China Drama Academy?
  - A. Singing.
  - B. Dancing.
  - C. Kong Fu and stunts.
  - D. Dramas.
4. Which is true according to the passage?
  - A. Jackie Chan is about forty years old.
  - B. He was born in America.
  - C. He wasn't very successful when he first went to Hollywood.
  - D. He became famous at the age of 17.
5. From the passage we know that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. neither his American fans nor his Chinese fans like his films
  - B. only his Chinese fans like films
  - C. everybody in the world likes his films very much
  - D. his films are popular not only in China but also in America



- A. haven't you    B. do you    C. have you    D. don't you
8. Have a little more coffee, \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. haven't you    B. have you    C. didn't you    D. will you
9. \_\_\_\_\_ lovely they are!
- A. How    B. What    C. How a    D. What a
10. — \_\_\_\_\_ is the school?  
— Only a few kilometers.
- A. How far    B. How long    C. How soon    D. How many
11. \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful song they are singing!
- A. What    B. How a    C. What a    D. How
12. — \_\_\_\_\_ bag is this?  
— It's mine.
- A. What    B. Who    C. Who's    D. Whose
13. — What's your mother like?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. She's very happy    B. She's at home  
C. She likes watching TV    D. She's tall and slim
14. I have \_\_\_\_\_ you. You can succeed in the competition.
- A. confident in    B. confident on  
C. confidence on    D. confidence in
15. Tom's father often has lunch at the factory, \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. has he    B. hasn't he    C. does he    D. doesn't he
16. — Would you like to go to the concert with me?  
— I'd love to, \_\_\_\_\_ I can't. I have a lot of homework to do.
- A. or    B. but    C. so    D. and
17. — \_\_\_\_\_ is your sister?  
— She feels better and better.
- A. What    B. Who    C. How    D. Which

18. Your answer is \_\_\_\_\_. I feel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. satisfied, satisfying                      B. satisfying, satisfied  
C. satisfy, satisfying                      D. satisfying, satisfy
19. His grandfather will die if he \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.
- A. sends for                                      B. isn't sent for  
C. doesn't send for                      D. won't send for
20. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ our time.
- A. not to waste    B. not waste    C. waste                      D. waste not

**II. Cloze** 完型填空(在每个小题列出的四个选项中, 只有一项符合题目要求, 请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

Madam Curie was \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ great woman scientist. She was the youngest in the family. Her mother, \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ once taught in a primary school, died of illness when Marie was 11 years old. Her interest \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ science was encouraged by her father.

In 1883, Marie graduated from a middle school. \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ she wanted to go to college! But she was \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ poor \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ she could not continue her study. She had to work \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher in a private family. By 1892, she had saved enough money to continue her study. She left \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Paris and entered Paris University.

In her college days, she \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ a simple life. Every evening she would study in the university library \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ it closed, then she would go back to her room and work far into the night.

Her story tells us that success is not something that happens overnight.

1. A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. of  
2. A. who                      B. whom                      C. that                      D. which  
3. A. on                      B. in                      C. to                      D. of  
4. A. What                      B. That                      C. How                      D. How soon  
5. A. such                      B. so                      C. very                      D. too  
6. A. to                      B. that                      C. even                      D. then  
7. A. like                      B. at                      C. as                      D. for

8. A. to            B. for            C. of            D. out  
9. A. lived        B. lives        C. live        D. leads  
10. A. after       B. till        C. by        D. for

### III. Rewrite the sentences 按要求改写句子

1. You will start building self-confidence in your life. (变为否定句)  
You \_\_\_\_\_ start building self-confidence in your life.
2. Sue's mother doesn't have enough money for a trip to Africa. (变为肯定句)  
Sue's mother \_\_\_\_\_ enough money for a trip to Africa.
3. She began to write about her situation and her life. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ to write about her situation and her life?
4. Successful people have a dream. (就画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ successful people have?
5. There is little water in the cup. (改为反意疑问句)  
There is little water in the cup, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. I have been to Shanghai, so has she. (变否定句)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ to Shanghai, \_\_\_\_\_ she.
7. She is a clever girl. (改为感叹句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ a clever girl \_\_\_\_\_!
8. You should be quiet in the classroom. (改为祈使句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom.

### IV. Workplace Practice 职场应用

每个人都有自己的梦想，一些人梦想成为成功的企业人士。假如你是学生创业孵化中心的指导专家，根据下面五位成功人士的成功经验，为有梦想的人提供成功策略，进行指导。

### 任务一 阅读并填表

1. We pride ourselves on maintaining high standards of quality. Our clothes last. They're made from good quality fabrics and are well made. They continue to look good even after they've been washed a few times.	2. Wal-Mart is a store you can count on every day to bring you value for your dollar. And that's why at Wal-Mart, you never have to wait for a sale to get your money's worth.	3. "The greatest measure of our success is how well we please the customer-our boss. Let's all support hospitality and have our customers leave 100% satisfied every day. " (Sam Walton, Founder of Wal-Mart)
Winning Strategies		
4. "The important thing is to spend a lot of time with your people and to communicate with them in a variety of ways. We want our people to feel fulfilled and to be happy, and to know that we are proud of them, we are interested in them as individuals and we are interested in them outside the work force, including the good and bad things that happen to them as individuals." (Herb Kelleher. Southwest's CEO)	5. "By conducting business in a responsible way, Nokia can make a significant contribution to sustainable development, at the same time building a strong foundation for economic growth." (Jorma Ollila, Nokia Chairman and CEO)	

Company	Reasons for success
1	
2	
3	
4	Communication with staff
5	

任务二 请根据上述公司的成功经验，并结合自己的看法，在创业培训会上发言，对创业者进行指导。

Dear students,

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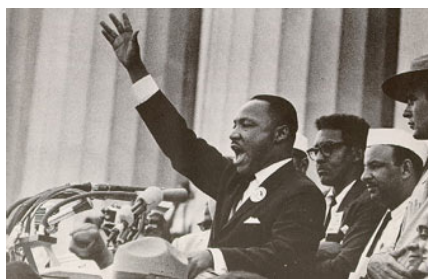
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## 资料库

1963年8月23日，马丁·路德·金组织了美国历史上影响深远的“自由进军”运动。他率领一支庞大的游行队伍向首都华盛顿进军，为全美国的黑人争取人权。他在林肯纪念堂前向25万人发表了著名的演说《我有一个梦想》，为反对种族歧视、争取平等发出呼号。马丁·路德·金1964年获诺贝尔和平奖。1968年4月4日他在田纳西州被暗杀。



在演说中，他说出了著名的平等口号：

我梦想有一天，这个国家将会奋起，实现其立国信条的真谛：“我们认为这些真理不证自明：人人生而平等。”

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.”

我梦想有一天，在佐治亚州的红色山岗上，昔日奴隶的儿子能够同昔日奴隶主的儿子同席而坐，亲如手足。

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of

brotherhood.

我梦想有一天，我的四个孩子将生活在一个不是以肤色的深浅，而是以品格的优劣作为评判标准的国家里。

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.



## Unit 3

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# Resources and Environment

You never miss the water till the well runs dry.

井枯方知水珍贵

## Lesson One



### Communicating with Fun 快乐交际

I. A. Complete the sentences. Check (✓) all the correct answers 选择正确的单词或短语完成句子

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of this city is about three million.

☐ population

☐ people

☐ resources

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is used as fuel.

☐ Coal

☐ Oil

☐ Gas

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ are rich in our country.

☐ natural resources

☐ animal resources

☐ water resources

4. Water is \_\_\_\_\_ in our country, we should use them without wasting.

☐ valuable

☐ precious

☐ rich

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a big environmental problem in our country.

☐ Air pollution

☐ Water pollution

☐ Saving water

**B. Complete the sentences. Use true information** 用真实的信息介绍一下你家乡的资源及环境问题

1. The population of our hometown is about \_\_\_\_\_.

2. My hometown is famous for \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The natural resources are \_\_\_\_\_ in my hometown.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is precious in my hometown, we should

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a big environmental problem in our hometown.

**II. Match and complete** 匹配图片并用方框中短语的正确形式完成句子



①(       )



②(       )

- A. a growing population
- B. air pollution
- C. saving water
- D. natural resources



③(       )



④(       )

1. We have \_\_\_\_\_ and therefore we need more food.
2. Our \_\_\_\_\_ are rich, but the population is large. So we should try to save as many resources as possible.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a big problem in our country.
4. Water is so limited now. We should try our best to \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. Complete the dialogue 根据首字母提示写出单词，完成对话

A: Is the living e\_\_\_\_\_ a big problem in your hometown?

B: Yes, it is. The biggest problem is water. Water is so l\_\_\_\_\_ now.

A: What methods do you use to s\_\_\_\_\_ water?

B: We don't use some modern household items, like washing machines. They use too much water.

A: I see. I think the biggest living environmental problem in my country is air p\_\_\_\_\_.

B: Yes, I agree. We should do something to improve our living environment.



## 点石成金

( 一 )

很多英语单词都可以在词尾加上-ive 而成为形容词

mass	块, 大量	massive	大块的
expense	花费	expensive	花费大的
act	行动	active	活跃的
support	支持	supportive	支持的

能把下面的词翻译成汉语吗?

protect (保护)	protective ( )
attract (吸引)	attractive ( )
product (生产)	productive ( )
effect (效果)	effective ( )

## (二)

很多英语动词都可以在词尾加上-er 或-or 而成为名词, 这种名词通常是表示做这个动作或这件事的人。

invent	发明	inventor	发明家
visit	访问	visitor	访问者
operate	操作	operator	操作者
swim	游泳	swimmer	游泳运动员
camp	露营	camper	露营营员

请写出下列动词的相应的名词形式, 并翻译成汉语

1. build — \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
2. hunt — \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
3. act — \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
4. sing — \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
5. manage — \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

## Lesson Two



### Reading for Details 精读课堂

#### I. Complete the sentences 根据首字母提示写出单词，完成句子

1. The e\_\_\_\_\_ that struck Sichuan Province was so terrible. Tens of thousands of people have already died.
2. A f\_\_\_\_\_ happens when too much water covers land.
3. Polluted water is a great d\_\_\_\_\_ to people's health, so I think our work is very meaningful.
4. The ice will m\_\_\_\_\_ when the sun shines on it.

#### II. Complete the sentences 根据汉语提示完成句子

1. This article is difficult \_\_\_\_\_ (足够去) write.
2. You are \_\_\_\_\_ (有...的危险) catching cold.
3. They fell in love with each other at first sight and \_\_\_\_\_ (在很短的时间里) were married.
4. Most of us are worried about \_\_\_\_\_ (全球变暖). It's a problem that will change the future of the world we live in.
5. The opening of the play will \_\_\_\_\_ (举行) tomorrow night.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (成百上千的) villagers were flooded out when the river burst its banks.
7. Many buildings \_\_\_\_\_ (倒塌) during the earthquake.
8. My English was not very good. But she encouraged me to \_\_\_\_\_ (继续) studying hard.

### III. Reading comprehension 阅读表达

Why do earthquakes happen? 1. Scientists explain that the outside of the earth is made of a number of different plates. At San Francisco the Pacific plate which is moving toward the northwest meets the North American plate. The Pacific plate is moving very slowly—at 5.3 centimeters a year. Sometimes these two plates stop and do not move for years. Then suddenly, they jump and an earthquake is felt. 2. As a result of the movement of these plates, West America near the sea has always been a place for earthquakes. When the 1906 earthquake happened in San Francisco, the Pacific plate jumped 5~6 meters to the north.

We can't stop earthquake, but we can do something to make sure they don't destroy the whole city. First, it's not a good idea to build houses along the line where two of the earth's plates join together. Second, if you think there may be an earthquake, it is better to build houses on rocks not on sand. Third, you must make the house as strong as possible. Weak houses will fall down in an earthquake, but strong ones may stay up.

将短文中画线的句子译成汉语。

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

根据短文内容回答下列问题:

3. In which part of the United States is San Francisco?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How can people in San Francisco keep their houses safer according to the passage?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What's the best title of the passage?

\_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson Three



## Reading for Joy 阅读乐园

### I. Complete the sentences 用所给单词的正确形式完成句子

1. Man has cleared \_\_\_\_\_ (forest) to open up land for farming.
2. They have \_\_\_\_\_ (mine) in the hillside for the mineral.
3. She grew up in comfortable \_\_\_\_\_ (surrounding).
4. On Sundays his landlady \_\_\_\_\_ (provide) dinner as well as breakfast.
5. The old man likes \_\_\_\_\_ (raise) rabbits, chickens, dogs and horses.
6. Our school is \_\_\_\_\_ (support) by the government.

### II. Choose and complete 用方框中短语的正确形式完成句子

as a result of   make great efforts to   as well as   interact ... with  
take ... for granted   pay attention to   open up   on one's own

1. They are \_\_\_\_\_ a new oil field.
2. He has experience \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ staying an extra day, I was able to gain some valuable information.
4. I had to go to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ because all the other boys were busy.
5. He should \_\_\_\_\_ more \_\_\_\_\_ his colleagues.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ that you would like to see the play, so I bought you a ticket.
7. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the differences between the two words.
8. Water is so limited now, we should \_\_\_\_\_ save water.

**III. Reading comprehension 阅读理解** (在每小题列出的四个选项中, 只有一项符合题目要求, 请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

Are you ready to take action to protect Planet Earth? You may think it impossible, but you can begin by taking some small, but important, first steps. Many children and their classes in the USA are taking action.

### **Children Campaign Against Waste**

Children are paying attention to the packaging (包装) of the things they buy. Packaging includes all the things you thrown away when you unwrap anything new. One third of all rubbish is packaging. Mrs. Perez's class decides to make their school and neighborhood know the waste in packaging. They want people to think before they buy. So they start a campaign to help people change how they shop.

#### **Class Project: Campaign Against Waste**

- ◆ Find out the facts. Use the websites to find out how much waste comes from packaging.
- ◆ Go on a trip to the shops. Take notes about how products, such as CDs, are packaged.
- ◆ Say no to bags. If we don't need one, we don't use one.
- ◆ Make posters to tell others what they can do.
- ◆ Talk to our families and friends about what we learn.
- ◆ Write class letters to the people who produce our favorite products. Ask them to reduce packaging.

### **Children Save Water**

Another class decides to help save water. Here is how they got started. Miguel Salazar lives in Meridian, Texas. Every day he walks home from school and passes Carrollton Creek(小溪). The creek is filled with rubbish. But the creek was not always this way. Miguel's grandfather remembers flowers and plants grew along it. Many



people fished there. So Miguel's class decide to clean up the creek. They make a plan.

**Class Project: Creek Clean Up**

- ◆ Write a letter to the mayor asking her to let us have a clean-up day at Carrollton Creek. Ask her for garbage cans to keep rubbish.
- ◆ Make posters to invite others to help.
- ◆ Ask parents to come along and help on Clean-UP Day.
- ◆ Choose a day for the big Clean Up.

If one person can make a difference, think how much more can get done if people work together to care for Planet Earth.

1. The children in Mrs. Perez's class start the campaign against \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. water                      B. waste                      C. shopping                      D. fishing
2. Miguel's class project is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stop packaging                      B. go on a trip  
C. clean up Carrollton Creek                      D. talk to families and friends
3. The Chinese meaning of "garbage cans" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 批准                      B. 捐款                      C. 赞助商                      D. 垃圾桶
4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?  
A. There were flowers and plants along the creek.  
B. One third of all rubbish is packaging.  
C. Children use posters and letters to help with their work.  
D. Mrs. Perez's class wants to choose a day for not using bags.
5. What's the main idea of the passage?  
A. Children can use the websites to find out the facts.  
B. People liked to fish along Carrollton Creek in the past.  
C. Everyone can do something small to help save Planet Earth.  
D. The mayor in Meridian can help the children with their project.



## 小常识

下列不持续性动词的现在完成时不能与“for…”连用

finish	leave	marry
disappear	come	arrive
see	die	start
meet	buy	kill
sell	send	receive

# Lesson Four



## Knowledge in Focus 知识聚焦

**I. Multiple choice 选择题** (在每小题列出的四个选项中，只有一项符合题目要求，请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

1. The government should \_\_\_\_\_ the improvement of quality of water used in our daily life.

A. pay attention to

B. supply for

C. bring about

D. provide with

2. We must not \_\_\_\_\_ that we have enough air to breathe, enough pure water to drink.

A. make it for granted

B. take it for granted

C. open up

D. interact with

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14. You are \_\_\_\_\_ catching a cold if you don't take any medicine.  
A. danger of                                      B. in danger  
C. in no danger of                                D. in danger of
15. They have sold up ten crates of \_\_\_\_\_ water in the afternoon.  
A. mineral                  B. mine                  C. mined                  D. mining
16. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that such a hardworking student should pass the exam.  
A. nature                  B. unnatural                  C. natural                  D. natures
17. — Can you tell me something about pandas?  
— Pandas are \_\_\_\_\_ creatures. They are our national treasure.  
A. cheap                  B. serious                  C. big                  D. precious
18. — Have you ever been to Shanghai?  
— Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai last year.  
A. went to                                      B. have gone to  
C. have been to                                D. had been to
19. — Are you free tomorrow?  
— No, I \_\_\_\_\_ free the day after tomorrow.  
A. will                                      B. am going to  
C. will be                                      D. am going
20. I do apologize for \_\_\_\_\_ you so much trouble.  
A. damage                                      B. damaging  
C. causing                                      D. cause

II. Cloze 完型填空（在每小题列出的四个选项中，只有一项符合题目要求，请将符合题目要求的选项选出）

The hurricane “Katrina” (卡特里娜) 1 through New Orleans (新奥尔良市) on August 30<sup>th</sup>, 2005. More than 100,000 people 2 homeless. Nearly ten thousand people were killed.

I'd lived in the heart of New Orleans my whole life. We'd been through plenty of storms around there. So we didn't think Katrina would be any different. As soon as the

storm \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ on August 30, I knew it was going to be \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_. Almost right away, the power went out, the windows broke, and the wind and rain \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ our building. I thought the wind was going to blow our house down with us in it. The roof collapsed(倒塌)in my dad's bedroom, and water started leaking in everywhere. I started to pray right away there, asking God to \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ us. I was up that whole night listening to the sounds of things breaking and the wind howling. I \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ thought we were going to die from the \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_. My dad kept \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ that we'd be OK and help would be here soon. \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_, we didn't have much food or water with us. We were so hungry.

But now I'm so grateful that my family and I are alive. A lot of others weren't so lucky. Now some people are sad because of their missing or dead family members.

- |                      |                |              |               |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. spread         | B. spreads     | C. spreading | D. has spread |
| 2. A. are            | B. were        | C. am        | D. was        |
| 3. A. start          | B. started     | C. begin     | D. begun      |
| 4. A. nice           | B. good        | C. bad       | D. fine       |
| 5. A. hits           | B. hitting     | C. hot       | D. hit        |
| 6. A. save           | B. hit         | C. blow      | D. thank      |
| 7. A. real           | B. really      | C. reality   | D. realize    |
| 8. A. flood          | B. earthquake  | C. sandstorm | D. hurricane  |
| 9. A. say            | B. saying      | C. said      | D. says       |
| 10. A. Unfortunately | B. Fortunately | C. Pleased   | D. Happily    |

### III. Answer the questions 用所给动词的正确形式回答问题

- Can I speak to Mrs. Wang, please?  
— Sorry. She \_\_\_\_\_. (just / go to the supermarket)
- Can you lend me your car, George?  
— But I \_\_\_\_\_. (sell it to Mr. Li / already)
- Do you know Mr. Li?

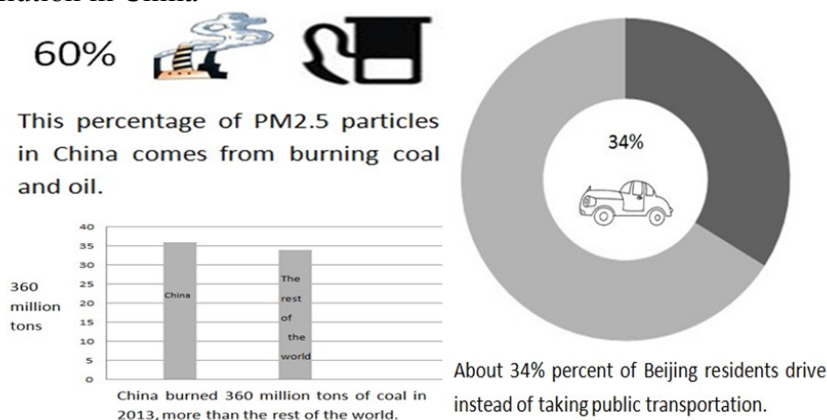
- Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_. (see him / before)
4. — How long has Mr. Li lived here?
- He \_\_\_\_\_. (live here / for two years)
5. — When did the film begin?
- The film \_\_\_\_\_. (be on / for ten minutes)

#### IV. Workplace practice 职场应用

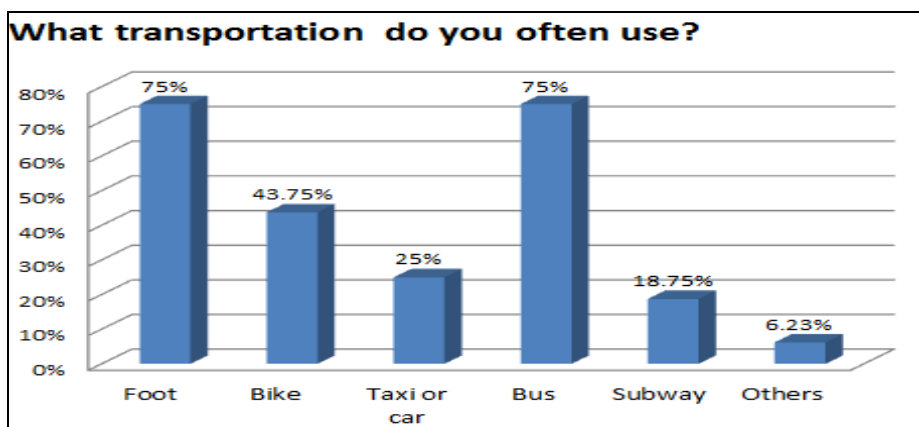
##### 任务一

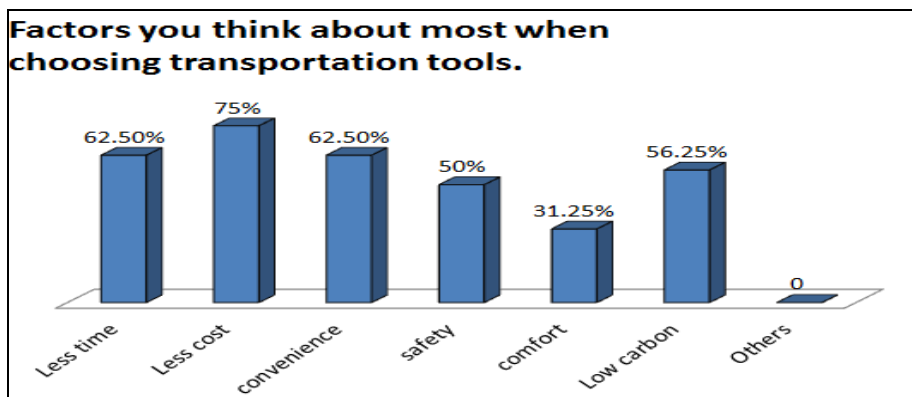
假如你是 China Daily 的记者, 请根据 Chai Jing 提供的中国污染现状的原因及对公众“低碳出行”问题的调查, 填词完成下面的句子。

##### Air Pollution in China



##### Low Carbon Travel





1. 60% of the air pollution in China comes from \_\_\_\_\_ and oil.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ million tons of coal is burned in China in 2013, more than the rest of the world combined.
3. About \_\_\_\_\_ of Beijing residents would choose drive instead of taking public transportation when they travel.
4. Only about \_\_\_\_\_ of the people would like to travel by taking a taxi or driving by themselves.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important factor that most of the people will consider when they make a trip.









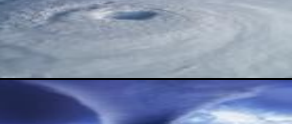

## 任务二

请根据提供的图表及数据撰写一篇短文，倡导“低碳生活，绿色出行” (Low Carbon and Green Life)。



## 知识拓展

你了解下面的自然灾害吗？

酸雨		acid rain
旱灾		drought
洪水		flood
水土流失		The loss of the soil
海啸		ground sea
火山爆发		volcanic eruption
泥石流		mud-rock flow
土地沙漠化		desertification
飓风		hurricane
龙卷风		tornado



## Unit 4

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# Travel and Tourism

Treat other people as you hope they will treat you.

你希望别人如何对待你，你就如何对待别人。

## Lesson One



### Communicating with Fun 快乐交际

I. Complete the sentences or dialogues 根据首字母提示写出单词，完成句子或对话

1. The hotel is fully booked. There are no more rooms a\_\_\_\_\_.

2. — Yantai Hotel. May I help you?

— I'd like to r\_\_\_\_\_ a table for two in the name of Hill.

3. — Can you make it cheaper?

— All right. I will give you a 20% d\_\_\_\_\_.

4. — What's the r\_\_\_\_\_ for a single room?

— Seventy-five yuan a night.

5. — What kind of room do you prefer, a single room or a d\_\_\_\_\_ room?

— A single room, please.

6. He is giving a speech in s\_\_\_\_\_ English. So most of us can understand him easily.

## II. Choose and complete 用方框中短语的正确形式填空

look forward to	standard room	leave for
book up	make a reservation	

1. — Cherry Hotel. Can I help you?

— I'd like to reserve a \_\_\_\_\_ with bath.

2. — Hongxing Theater. What can I do for you?

— I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ two seats for tonight's concert.

3. We have \_\_\_\_\_ for three single rooms at the hotel.

4. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ Qingdao tomorrow.

5. We're so much \_\_\_\_\_ seeing you again.

## III. Choose and complete the dialogue 阅读情景对话，选出正确答案

A: Cherry Hotel. May I help you?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

A: What kind of room would you like, sir?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

A: For how many days?

B: Three days, from May 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>. \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

A: 150 yuan a night.

B: I'll take it.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Frank Mann.

A: All right. \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Thank you for calling. Good-bye.

B: Good-bye.

- A. We look forward to seeing you here.  
 B. A single room with bath.  
 C. Yes, I'd like to book a room in your hotel.  
 D. What's the rate for the room?  
 E. May I have your name?

## Lesson Two



### Reading for Details 精读课堂

I . Choose and complete 看图片根据首字母写出单词并用正确形式完成句子



s \_\_\_\_\_



r \_\_\_\_\_



f \_\_\_\_\_



s \_\_\_\_\_



s \_\_\_\_\_



b \_\_\_\_\_

1. People in Shandong like to use green onion as a \_\_\_\_\_ when cooking.

2. These oranges taste \_\_\_\_\_.
3. — Would you like another bowl of \_\_\_\_\_?  
— Thank you, but I'm full.
4. Little Tom is very fond of \_\_\_\_\_ duck.
5. Of all the dishes, Mike likes \_\_\_\_\_ Sea Cucumber with Green Onion best.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ eggs for breakfast this morning.

## II. Complete the sentences 根据汉语提示完成句子

1. The jazz band \_\_\_\_\_ 5 members. (由…构成)
2. The tour \_\_\_\_\_ a visit to the Great Wall. (包含)
3. The lake \_\_\_\_\_ by tall trees. (被…环绕)
4. The building is being \_\_\_\_\_ a museum now. (被用作)
5. Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ some vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ the salad bowl. (加上)
6. Cakes \_\_\_\_\_ wheat flour. (由…做成的)

## III. Reading comprehension 阅读表达

If you go to a fast food restaurant, you will probably see a lot of teenagers. 3. Today, many teenagers are overweight mostly because of their bad eating habits. Most teenagers love food with a lot of fat, oil, salt, and sugar. People often call this kind of food “junk food”.

But bad eating habits go beyond fast food. We find many teenagers eat unhealthily. Some don't have breakfast before they go to school. During the day, some don't have a proper meal for lunch. 4. In a recent survey at one school, scientists found that over two thirds of the students didn't follow a healthy diet. They didn't like vegetables, and many of them didn't like to eat fruit. They preferred to eat food with a lot of salt, sugar, or fat.

Parents today also worry about their children's diet. Some doctors give the following advice:

☆ Teenagers shouldn't eat too much junk food.

☆ Teenagers shouldn't eat food with too much salt. Salt can cause high blood pressure in the future.

☆ Teenagers should eat food with less fat, oil, and sugar.

☆ Teenagers need to eat some fruit and vegetables every day. Fruit and vegetables are rich in vitamins and have little fat.

☆ Teenagers need to drink more milk. Milk will help their bones grow.

☆ Teenagers need to eat breakfast every day. It is good for their body and mind.

根据短文内容，简要回答问题：

1. Why do teenagers like to go to a fast food restaurant?

2. How many unhealthy eating habits are mentioned in the passage?

将短文中画线的句子译成汉语

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

请给短文拟一个恰当的题目

5. \_\_\_\_\_



## 点石成金

观察下面带有前后缀的词汇，试着写出它们的意思

1. 前缀 auto- 构成名词、形容词和副词。表示“自己（的），本身（的）”；  
“由本身（的），无人操作（的）”

automobile 汽车

autograph（名人的）亲笔签名

autobiography 自传

automatic（ ）

2. 后缀 -hood 构成名词。表示“状态”；“身份”；“时期”；“性质”

knighthood 骑士身份

kinghood 王位

brotherhood 兄弟情谊

womanhood 成年女子

manhood（ ）

girlhood（ ）

childhood ( ) neighborhood ( )

3. 前缀 inter- 构成名词、动词、形容词和副词。表示“在…之间”；“从此到彼”；“相互”

interaction 相互作用                      internet 互联网                      international 国际的  
interconnect ( )                      interchange ( )

## Lesson Three



### Reading for Joy 阅读乐园

#### I. Complete the sentences 选择正确的单词完成句子

1. We had a good time in Yantai. The service of the hotel is \_\_\_\_\_ (satisfied / satisfying).
2. Hotels \_\_\_\_\_ (compete / competition) with each other on service.
3. Let me confirm your \_\_\_\_\_ (reserve / reservation), Mr. Potter.
4. Our new \_\_\_\_\_ (cultural / culture) center will be built in the east of our city.
5. Qingdao, a beautiful seaside city, is \_\_\_\_\_ (situating / situated) in the southeast of Shandong Province.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (Located / Locate) on the south of Mount Tai, Qufu is an important birthplace of traditional Chinese culture.

#### II. Choose and complete the sentences 用方框内所给短语的正确形式完成句子

lie on    be well-known as    be famous for
be considered as    all over the world

1. Jinan \_\_\_\_\_ its natural springs.
2. Every year millions of people from \_\_\_\_\_ come to China to visit the Great Wall.
3. Shandong Province \_\_\_\_\_ China's east coast with rich products.
4. The Chinese civilization \_\_\_\_\_ one of the oldest in the world.
5. Today he \_\_\_\_\_ a model leader.

**III. A. Complete the sentences. Check (✓) all the correct answers** 选择正确的短语完成句子

1. Yantai \_\_\_\_\_ China's east coast.  
☐ is located on  
☐ lies in  
☐ is situated in
2. Shandong Province \_\_\_\_\_ the south of Hebei Province.  
☐ lies on  
☐ is situated on  
☐ is located in
3. Japan \_\_\_\_\_ the east of China.  
☐ is situated to  
☐ lies in  
☐ lies to
4. Mount Tai, the leader of the "Five Sacred Mountains", \_\_\_\_\_ the center of Shandong Province.  
☐ lies on  
☐ is located to  
☐ is situated in

**B. Complete the sentences. Use true information** 用真实的信息完成句子

1. My school \_\_\_\_\_ the south of our city.
2. My hometown \_\_\_\_\_ the east of Shandong Province.

3. Our country \_\_\_\_\_ the north of India.

4. Australia \_\_\_\_\_ the southeast of China.

**IV. Reading comprehension 阅读理解** (在每个小题列出的四个选项中, 只有一项符合题目要求, 请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

Mexico's neighbors are the United States to the north and Guatemala and Belize to the south. Mexico is about one quarter of the size of the United States. Mexico has more than ninety million people. The language of Mexico is Spanish.

This makes Mexico the world's largest Spanish-speaking country.

Mexico City is the capital and largest city of Mexico. The city is also very high. It is 7349 feet high (2240 metres). This makes it one of the highest capital cities in the world. The population of Mexico City grows larger every day. About thirty million people live there. It has more people than any other city in the world, even more than Tokyo.

Mexico also has its specialties. Many of the foods we eat started in Mexico. Foods like beans, maize, avocados, tomatoes, peanuts, chili peppers, vanilla, and chocolate come from Mexico. Mexico is also famous for its cactus (仙人掌) plants. Mexico has more kinds of cactus than any other country.

1. Mexico is \_\_\_\_\_ the USA.

A. on the south of

B. on the north of

C. a part of

D. as large as

2. Mexicans speak \_\_\_\_\_.

A. English

B. Spanish

C. French

D. Latin

3. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

A. Mexico City is the capital of Mexico.

B. The population of Mexico City is 90,000,000.

C. Mexico is one of the cities with the largest population.

D. Mexico City is one of the highest cities in the world.



4. Tomatoes were originally (最初) grown in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. America      B. Spain      C. Tokyo      D. Mexico
5. The best title of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mexico City      B. Mexico's Plants  
C. Mexico      D. Mexico's Population

## Lesson Four



### Knowledge in Focus 知识聚焦

**I. Multiple choice 单项选择** (在每个小题列出的四个选项中，只有一项符合题目要求，请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

1. They wanted to know how they \_\_\_\_\_ a cheap and clean hotel to stay in Hainan.  
A. will find      B. find      C. found      D. would find
2. —What's the \_\_\_\_\_ for the single room?  
—200 yuan a night, including breakfast.  
A. date      B. size      C. rate      D. sale
3. Your travel plan \_\_\_\_\_ carefully.  
A. will consider      B. will be consider  
C. will be considered      D. would consider
4. — Where is your mum?  
— She \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.  
A. was cooking      B. cooked      C. is cooking      D. has cooked

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- II. Cloze 完型填空 (在每个小题列出的四个选项中, 只有一项符合题目要求, 将符合题目要求的选项选出)

The Great Wall \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ long ago. Everybody in China will tell you that it was built in the Qin Dynasty (秦朝). \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ fact it \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ a long period of time in China's \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_. We can hardly tell how many years it took. We don't know

how 7 stones 8 build the wall. We don't know how many people died in 9 the Great Wall.

We can just say that it was built with the blood and sweat (血汗) of the Chinese working people.

The Great Wall has stood there for years and years. It is the pride of the Chinese nation. If you have a chance to go to China some day, 10 to go there and have a look at the great wonder.

- |                      |                   |            |                |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. the only one   | B. one            | C. a       | D. ones        |
| 2. A. unknown        | B. satisfied      | C. strange | D. known       |
| 3. A. has been built | B. built          |            |                |
| C. was built         | D. had been built |            |                |
| 4. A. In             | B. On             | C. Of      | D. For         |
| 5. A. paid           | B. used           | C. spent   | D. took        |
| 6. A. history        | B. books          | C. stories | D. drawings    |
| 7. A. much           | B. most           | C. many    | D. more        |
| 8. A. are used to    | B. used to        |            |                |
| C. use to            | D. were used to   |            |                |
| 9. A. build          | B. building       | C. built   | D. being built |
| 10. A. sure          | B. be sure        | C. want    | D. being sure  |

### III. Complete the sentences 用所给单词的正确形式填空

1. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Weihai and Yantai the next week.
2. He asked me where we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for the summer holiday.
3. The travel agent said she \_\_\_\_\_ (arrange) a party for the tour the next day.
4. I asked the repairman if he \_\_\_\_\_ (come) and fix my TV set as soon as possible.
5. Please keep quiet. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) .
6. I haven't seen you these days. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) recently?
7. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) when I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out of the cinema.

8. She \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a phone call to her parents in the next door.

#### IV. Workplace practice 职场应用

##### 任务一

假如你是 Global 旅行社的导游 Susan，因天气原因，需要为游客安排一项休闲活动。阅读活动要求，完成下面的句子。

Because it is too hot today, the tourists will have no outdoor activities in the afternoon. They will be free from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.. But most of them want to do something amusing and relaxing to kill the time. They want to relax themselves and do something special. The environment should be comfortable and they don't want to spend much money. So the cost should be under 200 yuan. The distance should also be taken into consideration for it is time-consuming. When they go out, safety is always the most important.

1. The tourists will be free from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Most of the tourists want to do something \_\_\_\_\_ and relaxing.
3. The requirements of the tourists include environment, \_\_\_\_\_, distance and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The cost for each person is \_\_\_\_\_.

##### 任务二

根据 Sunny Swimming Pool 的广告信息和活动要求，写一份口头通知，将活动安排传达给游客。

#### Sunny Swimming Pool



**Location:** in the east of Rujia Hotel, about  
7 minutes' walk

**Characteristic service:** fish spa

**Cost:** swimming pool is free, fish spa is 30 yuaan  
per person

**Open time:** 10:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.

**Safeguards:** lifeguards on duty, full-time

内容包括: (开头已给出)

1. Where will you spend the whole afternoon?
2. How will you get there?
3. What can you do there?
4. How much will you spend?

Hello everyone,

Glad to have the opportunity to arrange an activity for you to spend the hot afternoon. \_\_\_\_\_

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## 资料库

room rate 房价

standard rate 标准价

en-suite 套房

family suite 家庭套房

twin room 带两张单人床的房间

double room 带一张双人床的房间

advance deposit 定金

reservation 订房间

registration 登记

rate sheets 房价表  
tariff 价目表  
cancellation 取消预定  
presidential suite 总统套房  
suite deluxe 高级套房  
junior suite 简单套房  
mini suite 小型套房  
valuables 贵重品  
porter 行李员  
luggage/baggage 行李  
registered/checked luggage 托运行李  
light luggage 轻便行李  
baggage elevator 行李电梯  
baggage receipt 行李收据  
trolley 手推车  
storage room 行李仓  
briefcase 公文包  
suit bag 衣服袋  
travelling bag 旅行袋  
shoulder bag 背包  
suitcase 小提箱  
regular flight 正常航班  
international flight 国际航班  
domestic flight 国内航班  
flight number 航班号  
airport 机场  
international terminal 国际航班候机楼  
domestic terminal 国内航班候机楼

## Unit 5

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# IT World

To choose time is to save time.

合理安排时间就是节约时间

## Lesson One



### Communicating with Fun 快乐交际

I. A. Complete the sentences. Check (✓) all the correct answers 选择正确的单词或短语完成句子

1. Studying online is getting more and more \_\_\_\_\_ in the USA.

- ☐ popular
- ☐ unpopular
- ☐ well-liked

2. Studying online \_\_\_\_\_ me to study more easily.

- ☐ lets



☐ allows

☐ prevents

3. More and more people like studying online, the \_\_\_\_\_ reason for this change is that it makes learning easier.

☐ important

☐ first

☐ main

4. I think that low cost is one of the advantages of studying online, do you \_\_\_\_\_ me?

☐ agree with

☐ accept

☐ allow

5. It sounds \_\_\_\_\_ that good online programs allow for interaction between the teachers and the students.

☐ attractive

☐ good

☐ well

**B. Complete the sentences. Use true information** 用真实的信息简单介绍一下你所了解的网上学习的情况

1. Studying online is \_\_\_\_\_ in China.

2. I like studying online, because \_\_\_\_\_.

3. My best friend \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't like studying online because \_\_\_\_\_.

4. I think that \_\_\_\_\_ is the main reason of studying online.

**II. Choose and complete the sentences** 用方框中的短语完成句子

agree with	studying online	the main reason
	have a point	of course

1. I will write to you \_\_\_\_\_, but not every week.

2. She and I agree on most major issues, but I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ her over these new education plans.

3. Well, you \_\_\_\_\_ there, but on the whole, it is a good movie, don't you agree?

4. What is \_\_\_\_\_ for you to leave your current school?

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is getting more and more popular in China.

**III. Choose and complete the following dialogues 选择方框里的答语完成对话**

A. Yes, of course.

B. Oh, it sounds attractive.

C. You have a point.

D. So am I.

1. — I am thinking about using the Internet to learn.

— \_\_\_\_\_

2. — I think one of the strong points of online studying is quickness. Do you agree?

— \_\_\_\_\_

3. — Education plays a very important role in everybody's life. The goal of studying is to know more about the world around us.

— \_\_\_\_\_

4. — Does online education sound good to you?

— \_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson Two



## Reading for Details 精读课堂

### I. Match 单词和图片匹配

special offers

bank balance

queue up

credit card

a click of the mouse



①



②



③



④



⑤

### II. Complete the sentences 用所给单词的正确形式填空，完成句子

1. Now women \_\_\_\_\_ to do more shopping on the Internet than men.  
(expect)

2. In the past not many people \_\_\_\_\_ online. (shop)

3. There are lots of special \_\_\_\_\_ in the shops. (offer)
4. I like your plan, now tell me all the \_\_\_\_\_. (detail)
5. It seems that women are \_\_\_\_\_ to the convenience of online shopping.  
(attract)

### III. Reading comprehension 阅读表达

Ann: Hi, Bob. Nice to see you! Your laptop looks very nice.

Bob: Thanks. I bought it last week. I'm surfing the Internet now.

Ann: Here? In this café? How can you do that?

Bob: This café offers wifi. That means I can get on the net for free while I'm here. Of course, I have to buy a cup of coffee!

Ann: That's great. Can you do it anywhere?

Bob: No, but You can do it as long as the wifi is offered. There are many places that offer the wifi for free.

Ann: So, what programs do you have on your laptop?

Bob: I've got all the usual ones for word processing and then I have a few for creating and editing photographs.

Ann: I know you are keen on photography. It's very useful for you to be able to download photos from your digital camera. Then you attach the picture files to emails and send them to anyone, anywhere, at anytime!

Bob: It's wonderful, isn't it? Would you like to see some photos that I have taken recently?

Ann: Sure!

回答下列问题:

1. What did Bob buy last week?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Where is Bob surfing the Internet?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Can Bob surf the Internet anywhere else?

4. What programs does Bob have on his laptop?

## Lesson Three



### Reading for Joy 阅读乐园

#### I. Complete the sentences 用所给单词的正确形式填空

1. The book is too \_\_\_\_\_ for me. (technic)
2. They are the \_\_\_\_\_ of this house. (owner)
3. His father ordered that he should keep a \_\_\_\_\_ in English. (diary)
4. This book \_\_\_\_\_ all the information you need. (contain)
5. The names of the members of the team will be \_\_\_\_\_ up today. (post)

#### II. Choose and complete the sentences 用方框中短语的正确形式完成句子

be short for	set up	according to
be jealous of	be addicted to	in short

1. Do you have a Wechat(微信)? If not, do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ one recently?
2. Her son \_\_\_\_\_ computer games.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, micro blogs are personal web pages, updated very often.
4. The U.S. A. \_\_\_\_\_ the United States of America.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ our records, the books you have borrowed should now be returned to the library.

6. He \_\_\_\_\_ Tom's success.

### III. Reading comprehension 阅读理解

Sharon Suarez dreams of the day when she won't have to carry groceries from her car to her house. That day has come. A growing number of people are shopping along the aisles of grocery stores on the Internet.

"I've never done it, but it sounds great." Ms. Suarez said. "It is so hot here in the summer. It's also really cold in the winter. I would love to stay inside and have the groceries come to me."

Of course, people already buy books, do their banking, and shop for gifts on the Internet. But when they need to shop for food, most still get in the car and go to the supermarket. In fact, fewer than 1 million people have bought groceries online. The average American visits a supermarket 2.2 times a week.

Part of the problem is obvious. Many shoppers want to see the food they buy. While they might buy a CD or a book without seeing it, most people don't want to buy produce the same way. They also enjoy going to the supermarket. They like to walk in the aisles, and see what new items are available. Shoppers worry most about spoiled food, large delivery charges, and late deliveries. But, all this is slowly changing. Consumers are beginning to find that buying food online saves them time. And, they're finding that delivery is fast, cheap, and the food is good.

"I wasn't sure what to expect when I started ordering online," said Michael Koklos. Mr. Koklos started shopping online when he had to work longer hours. "I never had time to shop. It is really easy and convenient to buy over the Internet. The vegetables are better than ones I would pick out myself." He added. "And I never have to find a parking space."

While online shopping appeals to a certain group of the people, there will always be some who enjoy shopping for their own groceries. Marti Lavalley, a shopper in a local grocery store, says she'll never shop for groceries online. "I still don't know how to use a computer." she explained.

1. Ms. Suarez likes the idea of Internet grocery shopping because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. many others are shopping on the Internet
  - B. it's hot in the summer and cold in the winter
  - C. she has never done it before
  - D. she needn't carry the groceries by herself
2. Food shopping online is not as popular as other types of online shopping NOT because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. people want to see the food they buy
  - B. people enjoy going to the supermarket
  - C. people have a lot of time to spend
  - D. people like to walk in the aisles
3. What do people think will go wrong if they buy food on the Internet?
  - A. They would spend a lot of money on delivery.
  - B. Buying food online can save them time
  - C. The delivery is very fast
  - D. They can't pick out the things themselves.
4. Why does Mr. Koklos like shopping online?
  - A. Because he doesn't know where to buy fine vegetables.
  - B. Because it is really easy and convenient to buy over the Internet.
  - C. Because he can find a parking space.
  - D. Because he knows well about the computer.
5. If you \_\_\_\_\_, you can't do shopping online.
  - A. can find a parking space
  - B. know nothing about computer
  - C. have a lot of spare time
  - D. have to work shorter hours

## Lesson Four



### Knowledge in Focus 知识聚焦

**I. Multiple choice** 选择题(在每个小题列出的四个选项中, 只有一项符合题目要求, 请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

1. We had to queue \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour for the ticket.  
A. in                      B. up                      C. at                      D. on
2. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ to your blog.  
A. can post                      B. can be posted  
C. can be posting                      D. can be posted
3. You are not \_\_\_\_\_ to smoke here. It's a non-smoking room.  
A. let                      B. allowed                      C. agreed                      D. offered
4. Nowadays, the population of this town \_\_\_\_\_ by 5 percent.  
A. have increased                      B. had increased  
C. has increased                      D. has been increased
5. Women are now more attracted to the convenience of online shopping than they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are used to be                      B. used to be  
C. are used to being                      D. used to being
6. \_\_\_\_\_ text, blogs often contain sound, pictures and video.  
A. Besides                      B. Beside                      C. Except                      D. Except for
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the help of my net friends, my English improved a lot.  
A. At                      B. On                      C. With                      D. In



8. Through blogging, \_\_\_\_\_ can you meet many friends of your age, \_\_\_\_\_ the young and the old.

- A. either...or....                      B. neither... nor...  
C. not only... but also...              D. both... and...

9. I don't like Japanese food. Neither \_\_\_\_\_ my mother.

- A. like                      B. does                      C. don't                      D. doesn't

10. Just visit the blogging websites and \_\_\_\_\_ one according to the instructions.

- A. set out                      B. set off                      C. set up                      D. set down

11. The road was not designed \_\_\_\_\_ heavy trucks.

- A. to                      B. of                      C. in                      D. for

12. Police searched the house \_\_\_\_\_ the missing boy.

- A. in order to                      B. for                      C. of                      D. with

13. I want to have him \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen.

- A. paint                      B. to paint                      C. painting                      D. paints

14. \_\_\_\_\_ from the plane, the villas (别墅) look like some toy boxes.

- A. Seen                      B. Seeing                      C. To be seen                      D. To see

15. She shut the door quietly, \_\_\_\_\_ wake the baby.

- A. in order to                      B. so as to                      C. so as not to                      D. so that

16. Most of the young teachers \_\_\_\_\_ in this university are Ph.D.

- A. work                      B. worked  
C. working                      D. are working

17. The first textbook \_\_\_\_\_ for teaching English as a foreign language came out in the 16th century.

- A. to be written                      B. written  
C. being written                      D. having written

18. The missing boys were last seen \_\_\_\_\_ near the river.

- A. plays                      B. play  
C. to be playing                      D. playing

19. — I don't think I can walk any further.

— \_\_\_\_\_. Let's stop here for a rest.

A. Neither am I

B. Neither can I

C. I think so

D. I don't think so

20. Her mother is a warm-hearted old lady. \_\_\_\_\_.

A. So my mother is

B. So is my mother

C. Is my mother so

D. My mother so is

**II. Cloze 完型填空**(在每个小题列出的四个选项中, 只有一项符合题目要求, 请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

The Internet is becoming important in our life. How much do you know about it? What is the Internet? The Internet is a large, worldwide collection of computer 1 \_\_\_\_\_.

A network is a small group of computers put together. The Internet is many different networks 2 \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world. These networks are 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet. Once you have learned to 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet, you can do a lot of interesting things on the World Wide Web.

What is the World Wide Web?

The World Wide Web 5 \_\_\_\_\_ the most popular development of the Internet. The Web is like a big 6 \_\_\_\_\_ book with millions of pages. These pages are called homepages.

You can find information about almost anything in the world on these pages. For example, you can use the Internet instead of a library 7 \_\_\_\_\_ find information for your homework. You can also 8 \_\_\_\_\_ information about your favorite sport or film star, talk to your friends or even do some shopping on the pages. Most pages have words, pictures and even sound or music.

What is e-mail?

Electronic mail (E-mail) is a way of 9 \_\_\_\_\_ messages to other people. It's much quicker and cheaper than sending a letter.

If you want to use e-mail, you must have an e-mail address. This address must have letters and dots and 10 “@” (meaning “at”). This is what an address looks like: Emily @ star.net. Write a message, type in the person’s e-mail address, then send the message across the Internet. People don’t need to use stamps, envelopes or go to the post office since the invention of the Internet. Quick, easy and interesting—That’s the Internet!

- |                |              |               |              |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. programs | B. blog      | C. networks   | D. webs      |
| 2. A. from     | B. in        | C. at         | D. with      |
| 3. A. call     | B. post      | C. posted     | D. called    |
| 4. A. using    | B. use       | C. study      | D. studied   |
| 5. A. has been | B. have been | C. have       | D. has       |
| 6. A. story    | B. exciting  | C. electronic | D. boring    |
| 7. A. to       | B. for       | C. with       | D. from      |
| 8. A. catch    | B. find      | C. study      | D. offer     |
| 9. A. receive  | B. send      | C. sending    | D. receiving |
| 10. A. a       | B. an        | C. the        | D. many      |

**III. Observe and rearrange** 观察 A 句中画线部分非谓语动词充当的成分，并参考 A 句结构，将 B 部分连词成句

A. He went to America to learn English.

B. Gets up, he, to, every morning, exercise

Every morning he gets up early to exercise.

1. A. Do you know the girl employed by this company?

B. is, some children, who, the man, followed, by

---

2. A. Her job is looking after the children.

B. stamps, hobby, collecting, is, his

---

3. A. Jim is too short to reach the top of the shelf.

B. old, is, to, join, he, the army, enough

---

4. A. We kept the machine running for ten hours.

B. saw, the cinema, we, entering, her

---

5. A. Our teacher uses a very good teaching method.

B. pool, in, our college, a, we, swimming, last year, built

---

#### IV. Fill in the blanks 结合上下文语境, 用 So...或 Neither...填空

1. — He didn't remember telling them about his experience.

— \_\_\_\_\_ I.

2. — I want to get a job in New York.

— \_\_\_\_\_ Jane.

3. — I can't understand any word of what the kid said.

— \_\_\_\_\_ Tony.

4. — Vicky is not going out for a picnic.

— \_\_\_\_\_ I.

5. — Judy has changed a lot since she was married.

— \_\_\_\_\_ Carol.

#### V. Workplace practice 职场应用

近日, 某地区立法机构通过新法案, 规定 2 岁以下孩子禁用电子产品, 2 至 18 岁少年儿童每次使用不能超过 30 分钟。假如你是某英语杂志的编辑, 完成下面的任务。

任务一 阅读以下三位读者对电子产品的观点, 填写表格

**Ryan (Canada)**

I think teaching kids about technology is great and necessary in this day and age. Our children will grow up in a world of technology. I believe technology use at an early age can benefit a child's development, not harm it. It is important to teach computer literacy(识字) to prepare children not only for games, but also for the important role that all types of technology will play further in their education.

**Jason (Australia)**

The main problem with technology, and more or less the only one I feel, is eyesight. Because of staring at a computer screen all day, their eyesight could go bad. For 0-2 years, iPads should be prohibited; for 3-5 years, it can be allowed for one hour per day; for 6-18 years it can be allowed for two hours per day. Children need to experience the outdoors--they need to spend time in "green" space.

**Maria (China)**

I have seen some parents buying their children iPads at a young age and then leave them to use it as they please. I do not agree with that. These devices are not babysitters. So they shouldn't replace parental interaction or rule. And I believe it is important for young children to be careful to use the modern technology.

**Complete the following form**

NAME	NATIONALITY	OPINIONS
Ryan	Canadian	Technology is great and necessary in this day and age. Technology use at an early age can 1. _____ a child's development.
Jason	1. _____	The main problem with technology is 3. _____. Children need to experience the 4. _____.
Maria	Chinese	These iPads are not 5. _____. So they shouldn't replace parental interaction or rule


## 任务二

以 “Is it right to ban children from iPads?” 为话题写一篇文章在杂志社网站上发表。

内容主要包括:

- (1) What's your opinion?
- (2) What should we do in the future? And give your reasons.

Is it right to ban children from iPads?



## 资料库

### 什么是博客?

博客, 数字生活新时尚, 通过文字、图片、声音、视频、无线等, 尽情展示自我、分享感受、参与交流。“博客”(Blog)一词源于“Web Log (网络日志)”的缩写, 是一种十分简易的傻瓜化个人信息发布方式。让任何人都很容易地完成个人网页的创建、发布和更新。如果把论坛(BBS)比喻为开放的广场, 那么博客就是你的开放的私人房间。您可以将个人工作过程、生活故事、思想历程、闪现的灵感等及时记录和发布, 发挥您个人无限的表达力; 更可以以文会友, 结识

和汇聚朋友，进行深度交流沟通。

博客的精神是：自由表达，开放宽容，个性张扬，专业精神。

通过写博客、记录自己的想法可以帮助我们实现这样的目的：

记录生活，在自己的每一天上留下思考的划痕；

整理思路，固化知识，获得更多更好的想法；

分享，将自己的有些想法、经验与人分享；

交流、提高，通过交流产生更多的思维火花，相互提高；

交友，互相鼓励，一路同行。

## 什么是微博？

微博即“微型博客(micro-blogging)”是一种非正式的迷你型博客，它是最近新兴起的一个 web2.0 表现，是一种可以即时发布消息的类似博客的系统。它最大的特点就是集成化和开放化，你可以通过你的手机、IM 软件(gtalk、MSN、QQ、skype)和外部 API 接口等途径向你的微博客发布消息。微博客的另一个特点还在于这个“微”字，一般发布的消息只能是只言片语，像 Twitter 这样的微博客平台，每次只能发送 140 个字符。

如今微博深刻地影响着我们的生活,它的功用是非常巨大的。例如，一些大的突发事件或引起全球关注的大事，如果有微博客在场，利用各种手段在微博客上发表出来，其实时性、现场感以及快捷性，甚至超过所有媒体。

## 期中测试题

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### 第一卷（选择题）

一、单项选择（在每小题列出的四个选项中，只有一项符合题目要求，请将符合题目要求的选项选出）

1. Even if you're not sure what your future career will be, it's a good idea \_\_\_\_\_ a plan. You can always change it.  
A. make                  B. to make                  C. making                  D. made
2. — How long have you been pen friends?  
— We \_\_\_\_\_ pen friends for many years.  
A. are                  B. became                  C. have been                  D. have become
3. I will show you \_\_\_\_\_ to make a plan.  
A. what                  B. where                  C. that                  D. how
4. — Can you tell me how I can learn English well?  
— Yes. It is important to learn large numbers of phrases \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by heart                  B. in heart                  C. on mind                  D. with mind
5. The cold weather \_\_\_\_\_ us indoors last Sunday.  
A. keeps                  B. kept                  C. is kept                  D. was kept



6. The city \_\_\_\_\_ in the northwest part of Canada.  
A. is locating      B. is lay      C. is located      D. situates
7. — \_\_\_\_\_ is the most successful person in your heart?  
— Yao Ming.  
A. What      B. Who      C. How      D. whom
8. \_\_\_\_\_ lovely weather it is! Shall we go for a picnic?  
A. What a      B. What      C. How a      D. How
9. Please \_\_\_\_\_ what you said just now.  
A. sum up      B. sum in      C. sum into      D. sum to
10. — This book isn't suitable for children, is it?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. It's bad for children.  
A. Yes, it is      B. No, it isn't      C. It is      D. It isn't
11. — Can you tell us something about the loss of soil in China?  
— Yes. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The natural resources are rich  
B. They are limited  
C. It is very precious  
D. It is very serious. Measures must be taken to solve the problem
12. — Did you take my dictionary?  
— Yes. But I \_\_\_\_\_ it back on your table.  
A. has put      B. am put      C. have just put      D. are putting
13. We give a 10 percent \_\_\_\_\_ for cash.  
A. discount      B. reserve      C. contact      D. compete
14. — Would you like to spend the holiday in Qingdao?  
— Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ there many times.  
A. have gone      B. have been      C. went      D. go
15. — Good morning, Great Hotel. \_\_\_\_\_?  
— Yes, please. I'd like to book a standard room.  
A. What are you doing

- D. I got an A in maths

符合题目要求的选项选出)



choose, they would like to choose to lose their 24.

than a third also said they couldn't live without their phones; Taiwanese and

Singaporeans are the 27. One in four said mobiles were more 28 than their purses. Two thirds of people go to bed with their phones nearby and can't 29 them off, even though they want to, because they're afraid they'll 30 something. They think mobiles are their connections to their lives.

Besides calling and sending messages, people always use mobile phones 31 the clock, the camera and also use them to play games. 17% of them use their mobile phones for 32 and receiving emails.

"As the mobile becomes more and more popular, it's a very good 33 for the mobile factories." Said Steve Garton. However, it should be forbidden that students 34 mobile phones to the school yard. In most countries, they have many posters in the school, which tells students to 35 the mobile phones, and open their minds.

- |                  |                |                |             |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 21. A. found     | B. celebrated  | C. collected   | D. improved |
| 22. A. with      | B. without     | C. in          | D. out      |
| 23. A. when      | B. what        | C. which       | D. if       |
| 24. A. mobiles   | B. life        | C. purses      | D. ideas    |
| 25. A. brought   | B. took        | C. carried     | D. lift     |
| 26. A. TVs       | B. computers   | C. radios      | D. phones   |
| 27. A. farthest  | B. most        | C. worst       | D. best     |
| 28. A. important | B. enjoyable   | C. interesting | D. popular  |
| 29. A. take      | B. put         | C. turn        | D. get      |
| 30. A. forget    | B. trade       | C. pass        | D. miss     |
| 31. A. in        | B. while       | C. to          | D. as       |
| 32. A. making    | B. using       | C. sending     | D. playing  |
| 33. A. reason    | B. opportunity | C. sign        | D. rate     |
| 34. A. bring     | B. make        | C. take        | D. send     |
| 35. A. take off  | B. take on     | C. turn off    | D. turn on  |

三、阅读理解（在每小题列出的四个选项中，只有一项符合题目要求，请将符合题目要求的选项选出）

A

**To be kind-hearted**

One evening, it was raining and the wind was blowing hard. An old couple came to a small hotel and wanted to stay there for the night. A young man welcomed them warmly, but said: "I'm sorry! Our rooms here are all full and the hotels nearby are all full too, for there will be an important meeting held here tomorrow."

Hearing the young man's words, the old couple felt very disappointed, and turned around to leave.

Just as they were leaving, the young man came up to them and stopped them, "Madam and sir, if you don't mind, you can sleep in my bedroom for a night...". The next morning, the old couple took out lots of money to give it to the young man. But he refused to take it.

"No! you needn't pay me any money, for I only lend my room to you." Said the young man with a smile on his face.

"You are great, young man! It's very kind of you. Maybe one day, I'll build a hotel for you!" said the old man. With these words, the old couple left. The young man only laughed and went on working.

Several years later, the young man got a letter from the old couple, inviting him to go to Manhattan (曼哈顿). The young man met the old couple in front of a five-star hotel.

"Do you still remember what I said several years ago? Look! This is the hotel that I built for you!" said the old man. Soon, the young man became the manager of the hotel.

36. The underlined word "couple" means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.

- A. 一些                      B. 夫妻                      C. 人                      D. 兄弟

37. There were no rooms for people to live in the hotels because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there were too many hotels there  
B. all the hotels were too small  
C. the weather was bad  
D. an important meeting would be held there
38. At last, the old couple spent a night \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the young man's room  
B. in the hotel  
C. in another hotel  
D. in their own house
39. For the night, the couple gave the young man \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lots of money  
B. lots of thanks  
C. nothing  
D. a five-star hotel
40. The young man's hotel that the old couple gave him was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in New York  
B. in Manhattan  
C. in London  
D. in a town

## B

### Language in the age of Google

In an age of computers, people do almost everything on the Internet: they watch movies, listen to music, shop and find information with search engines like Google.

Google is a powerful search engine. Type a key word into it and you'll find whatever you want. But I'm not here to promote Google. I'd like to tell you how the word "Google" became a verb out of a successful company's name.

In the US, when people want to find something on Internet, they don't say, "Let's search for it on the Internet!" Instead, they say: "Let's Google it!" Americans use the phrase often in their daily life.

The verb "Google" is becoming more and more popular. The Oxford English dictionary added it as a word in 2006.

In China, the same goes for Baidu, a popular Chinese search engine. Talk to Chinese youth about searching a topic online and they might say: “Let’s Baidu it!”

The changes of language are amazing. What a world! Let’s Google it! Let’s Baidu it!

41. Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the first paragraph?
- A. People can do everything on the Internet.
  - B. You can listen to music on the Internet.
  - C. You can buy some things on the Internet.
  - D. You can get the information about something that you want.
42. If you want to know something about sports, you can type the key word “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. Google
  - B. Baidu
  - C. food
  - D. sports
43. The underlined word “engines” means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 引擎
  - B. 方法
  - C. 原因
  - D. 过程
44. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. “Baidu” is another saying of “Google”.
  - B. “Google” becomes the most popular word.
  - C. “Baidu” is an old word in the Oxford English Dictionary.
  - D. “Let’s Baidu it!” means “to find something with the search engine Baidu”.
45. The passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the differences between “Google” and “Baidu”
  - B. language in the age of computers
  - C. how to get information from the Internet
  - D. how to use search engines

## 第二卷 （非选择题）

### 四、阅读表达

Micro blogging is sweeping across the world. You can express your ideas on any topic on it. Of course, you might also make comments on others' micro blogs.

The following is Tony's micro blog at Environboard and its comments.

Subject: Eco-Friendly Transportation

Saturday 9<sup>th</sup> June 8:05 am

Hi, everyone! My name's Tony. I'm doing a project about green ways to travel. I want to know if anyone has any good ideas. Thanks for your help.

Comments(4)

I think people should do more things online from home. Why pollute the air by driving your car to the supermarket, when you can order your weekly shopping on the Internet? You can also book holidays as well.

Posted by Billy on June 11<sup>th</sup> 7:36 am

I try to use public transportation whenever I can. I take the bus to college and walk home. When my mum wants to give me a lift, I always refuse, as I can get there quickly by bus. Also, the buses in my town are electric so they are environmentally friendly!

Posted by Carol on June 12<sup>th</sup> 10:35 am

Why not use two wheels? Any motorcycle will use less fuel than a car. You don't get caught in traffic jams either! But in my opinion, the best thing is a bicycle. They don't produce any pollution and help you to keep fit at the same time.

Posted by Daz on June 12<sup>th</sup> 16:00 pm

I can't get to my university by bus or train. So I found three other girls who live nearby to have a car shared with. And now we take it in turns to drive every day. I have cut down the costs—and most importantly, I am helping the environment.

Posted by Angela on June 15<sup>th</sup> 9:36 pm

阅读文章，根据文章意思完成下面的句子

46. Tony's doing the project about \_\_\_\_\_.
47. Billy thinks we can order \_\_\_\_\_ online.
48. Angela \_\_\_\_\_ a car with three other girls who live nearby.
49. Daz says riding a bicycle \_\_\_\_\_ any pollution and help to keep fit.
50. Carol takes \_\_\_\_\_ to go to college.

### 五、用所给单词的正确形式填空

51. My mother was always \_\_\_\_\_. I'm lucky to have such a nice mother.  
(reason)
52. \_\_\_\_\_ can be made by letter or fax. It's convenient for customers.  
(reserve)
53. In considering people for jobs, we give \_\_\_\_\_ to those with some experience. (prefer)
54. Everyone in modern society faces the keen \_\_\_\_\_. We must become used to it quickly. (compete)
55. Jessica is not \_\_\_\_\_ with the present situation. He will work hard to improve it. (satisfy)

### 六、根据首字母提示写出单词，完成短文

The city bikes in Copenhagen are world-famous. When you tour around the city,



you will n56 that people, especially tourists, love riding the city bikes. About 36% of all Copenhageners use bikes to go to work, school, supermarket, etc. The t57 for 2015 is 50%. Can you b58 it? It's free to rent a city bike in Copenhagen! Here's a quick guide to tell you how to become a city bike user. First, find a city bike stand. It's easy to get a bike. Then put a 20 Kroner coin, and the bike is yours. Don't w59. You'll get your coin back when you r60 the bike.

### 七、根据情景内容补全对话

61. — \_\_\_\_\_ Mary do at 7:00 every day?

— She has breakfast.

62. — Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ about natural resources in China?

— Yes. They are rich.

63. — Will you \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon?

— Yes. What's up?

64. A: Hello. May I \_\_\_\_\_ to Mr. Cooke, please?

B: Speaking.

A: This is Wang Tao, your student.

B: What can I \_\_\_\_\_ for you, Wang Tao?

A: I want to find a part-time job in a foreign company. I've written a self-introduction in English. Would you please spare some time to see if it is OK?

B: Well. When?

A: When is convenient for you?

B: Hold on, please. Let me check my schedule, how \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning? Around ten o'clock?

A: All right. Tomorrow morning, around ten. I'll call on you then. Thank you. Good-bye.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, Wang Tao.

## 八、职场应用

认真阅读读者的信件并及时跟帖回复是一位优秀编辑的工作职责，假如你是 BBC World Have You Say 栏目的编辑 Tom，完成下面的任务。

### 任务一 阅读下面的文章，填写任务单

BBC World Have You Say: “Life in China”

Every day, BBC News on TV, radio and online brings you stories from all over the world. But what we want to hear are the stories that matter to you.

Have you got a story about life in China today? If you do, please put your story here:

I like traveling and I have traveled a lot around China. During the trip, I often find that a number of Chinese don't have good public manners. They always talk loudly on the phone and smoke everywhere. The worst is that they often break the rules in public. For example, when I traveled in Hong Kong in January this year, I saw a kid eating noodles on the underground, which is against the rules. However the kid's mother didn't think he did wrong. Can you believe it? Let's improve our public manners. ( Mike, Shenzhen)

I am a 14-year-old boy from a poor village in Fuyang, Anhui Province. Like many other left-behind children in China, I live with my grandparents now. My father went to work in Shanghai several years ago. Last year, my mother went there to care for him because his health is not as good as before. They tell me to listen to my grandparents and call me about twice a month to ask about my study. I really miss my parents and I hope I can afford to go to school in Shanghai. I think every child needs parents' love and care. ( Wu Peng, Anhui Province)

## Work sheet

The topic of <i>BBC World Have You Say</i> today	65. _____
The thing that the kid did on the underground	66. _____
The time when Mike traveled in Hong Kong	67. _____
Wu Peng's age	68. _____
People who live with Wu Peng now	69. _____

## 任务二

选择你比较感兴趣的一个故事，发表自己的感想并提出至少两条解决问题的建议

内容主要包括：

1. Which story do you choose?
2. What do you think of the story?
3. What's your advice?

Hello, everyone! I am the editor of the *BBC World Have You Say* today. \_\_\_\_\_

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## Manners and Etiquettes

Behavior is a mirror in which every one shows his image.

行为是一面镜子，每个人都把自己的形象显现于其中。

### Lesson One



#### Communicating with Fun 快乐交际

##### I. Complete the sentences 根据汉语提示写出单词

1. Mr. Brown acted as the \_\_\_\_\_ (主人) at the party.
2. Experts \_\_\_\_\_ (评论) on the recent economic developments in today's newspaper.
3. Sign your name at the \_\_\_\_\_ (底部) of the page, please.
4. 150 \_\_\_\_\_ (客人) were invited to the party last night.

**II. Choose and complete** 用方框中短语的正确形式完成句子

help...with	comment on	at the bottom of
help oneself to	table manners	

1. — Please \_\_\_\_\_ some meat.  
— It's very delicious.
2. Please \_\_\_\_\_ me up the stairs \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy case.
3. She always \_\_\_\_\_ what her classmates are wearing.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ in the US are different from those in China.
5. The apples \_\_\_\_\_ the basket are smaller.

**III. Choose and complete the dialogue** 阅读情景对话，选出正确答案

A: Hi, Mike. You look excited, what's up?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ and the party starts at six.

A: Great! Have you bought a gift for Doctor Lee and his family?

B: Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ I bought it from Beijing.

A: A writing brush? \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

B: In western countries, gifts given at a dinner party are usually under \$5.

A: Oh, it seems that you know western customs well.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

A: I see. But Mike, \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Take it easy. It's OK to be 10 or 15 minutes late for a western dinner party.

A: You are really a specialist. I hope you can teach me something about the western customs someday.

- |   |
|---|
| <p>A. Why not choose an expensive gift?</p> <p>B. I will give him a Chinese writing brush.</p> <p>C. It's six o'clock now, don't you think it's rude to be late?</p> <p>D. I have been invited to a party at Doctor Lee's house,</p> <p>E. That's because I have been in America for three years.</p> |
|---|

## Lesson Two



### Reading for Details 精读课堂

#### I. Complete the sentences 根据首字母提示, 写出单词完成句子

1. Mary made a g\_\_\_\_\_ of surprise when she heard the news.
2. The d\_\_\_\_\_ from the school to the station is two miles.
3. I asked her if she wanted to come and she n\_\_\_\_\_.
4. S\_\_\_\_\_ the bottle before taking the medicine.
5. It's not easy to get used to another country's c\_\_\_\_\_.

#### II. Complete the sentences 根据汉语提示完成句子

1. In China \_\_\_\_\_ (握手) means welcome.
2. Body language can \_\_\_\_\_ (帮助你清楚地表达自己的意思).
3. English people must \_\_\_\_\_ (保持一定距离) when they are talking.
4. Sometimes the hostess \_\_\_\_\_ (与...交流) the interviewees by gestures.
5. Let's play cards \_\_\_\_\_ (而不) watching TV.

#### III. A. Complete the sentences. Check (✓) all the correct phrases 选择正确的短语完成句子

1. — Might I have some more bread?  
— Please, \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ help you

☐ help yourself

☐ help yourselves

2. — \_\_\_\_\_ to some more vegetables?

—Thanks. I'm really full.

☐ Help yourself

☐ Help you

☐ Help you with

3. It's very kind of you to \_\_\_\_\_ the work.

☐ help me do

☐ help me with

☐ help me to do

**B. Complete the sentences. Use true information 用真实的信息完成句子**

1. On weekends I often help my mother \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Mary, my best friend, studies English very well. After class she always helps me \_\_\_\_\_.

3. — Shall I help you \_\_\_\_\_?

— Just a little, please.

4. — Help yourself \_\_\_\_\_?

— Oh, it's very delicious.

**IV. Reading comprehension 阅读表达**

Many people may have chances to go to different countries or live in different places during their lifetime. 3. In different countries, they may meet with different manners. Sometimes they are puzzled by the different manners and even make jokes about those manners.

4. So when we go to a strange country, we should pay attention to something new or different. For example, most westerners are not concerned (关心的) about protocol (外交礼节) in social matter, but there are a few table manners easterners should try to

observe (遵守).

First, put the napkin (餐巾) on your lap. This protects your clothes from food. It is also used to wipe your hands or mouth when necessary.

Hold the knife in your right hand and the fork in your left hand, and cut the meat or fish into pieces as you eat. Always use your fork to put food in your mouth. Use your spoon only for soup or liquids, not for others.

Do not spit food anywhere. If you have bones in your mouth, take them out with your fingers and put them on the edge of your plate. Don't throw them on the table or floor.

Do not reach anything across the table or in front of another person. You can ask someone to pass whatever you want.

Do not sneeze (打喷嚏), cough or blow your nose anywhere except with a handkerchief (手绢). If you cough, try to cover your mouth with your hand at any time.

根据短文内容, 简要回答问题:

1. What should you do if you have bones in your mouth when you have dinner?

2. How many table manners are mentioned in the passage?

将短文中画线的句子译成汉语

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

请给短文拟一个适当的题目

5. \_\_\_\_\_



# Lesson Three



## Reading for Joy 阅读乐园

**I. Choose and complete** 用方框中所给单词的正确形式完成句子或对话

silence	firm	prove	private	win
---------	------	-------	---------	-----

1. It's polite to stand \_\_\_\_\_ when you are talking with others.
2. Speech is silver, \_\_\_\_\_ is gold.
3. — Is this a hotel?  
— No, it's a \_\_\_\_\_ house.
4. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ to you that Tom is telling the truth.
5. — Which team \_\_\_\_\_ the football match?  
— Our school team.

**II. Choose and complete** 用方框中所给短语的正确形式完成句子或对话

agree with	first of all	be sure of	in turn
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1. You \_\_\_\_\_ passing the exam if you work hard.
2. The students are asked to call out their own names \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ she just smiled, then she started to laugh.
4. — I think Mary is the tallest girl in our class.  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ you. She is taller than most of the boys.

**III. Reading comprehension 阅读理解** (在每个小题列出的四个选项中, 只有一项符合题目要求, 请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

When having a meal, a European usually holds the knife in the right hand, and the fork in the left. But an American, on the opposite, may use just one hand whenever possible. He uses the fork in his right hand to pick up fried potatoes. When he has to cut his meat, he changes his fork to the left hand to cut it. Then he puts down the knife and changes his fork to his right to pick up the sliced meat. He is busy all the time at the dinner table.

By the way, Europeans usually have their coffee after meals, but many Americans prefer to have coffee during the meal.

If you are present at a formal dinner, you might be confused to find so many forks, knives and spoons put before you. You might be at a loss to know what to do with them. Don't worry. The rule is simple. You just use them in the order in which they lie, beginning from outside towards the plate. The small fork on the outside on the left is for salad. The spoon on the outside on the right is for soup. There is another little knife, called a butter spreader, on a bread-and-butter plate on the left. As the bread is passed, each guest helps himself and puts his pieces on the small plate.

1. When do Europeans usually drink their coffee?
  - A. Before meals.
  - B. After meals.
  - C. While they are having their meals.
  - D. They never drink coffee when they eat.
2. The right way to use the forks, knives and spoons is to use \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. whichever you like when necessary
  - B. them from the outside to the inside
  - C. them from the inside to the outside
  - D. them from the middle to both sides

3. The butter spreader is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a fork      B. a spoon      C. a knife      D. a plate
4. The spoon on the outside on the right is for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. soup      B. salad      C. butter      D. chicken
5. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Eating Habits in America  
B. Eating Habits in Europe  
C. How to Use Forks, Knives and Spoons  
D. Dinning Customs of the West

## Lesson Four



### Knowledge in Focus 知识聚焦

I. **Multiple choice** 单项选择 (在每个小题列出的四个选项中，只有一项符合题目要求，请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

1. Don't you know that I always \_\_\_\_\_ whatever I try?  
A. success in      B. success  
C. succeed in      D. successful
2. We can communicate \_\_\_\_\_ people in most parts of the world by telephone.  
A. to      B. of      C. from      D. with
3. He is no longer the man \_\_\_\_\_ he used to be.  
A. what      B. who      C. where      D. which
4. The town \_\_\_\_\_ my father grew up in is not far from here.

- A. what                      B. where                      C. wherever                      D. which
5. Such a business may \_\_\_\_\_ the trust and respect of its customers.  
A. appear                      B. take                      C. win                      D. send
6. People all over the world \_\_\_\_\_ firm against the war.  
A. take                      B. center                      C. sit                      D. stand
7. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ father is an engineer studies very hard.  
A. who                      B. his                      C. the                      D. whose
8. I shall never forget the day \_\_\_\_\_ we moved into our new house.  
A. when                      B. in which                      C. where                      D. what
9. Is it necessary \_\_\_\_\_ you to be so strict with his children?  
A. of                      B. for                      C. with                      D. about
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is silver, silence is gold.  
A. Speak                      B. Speaking                      C. Speech                      D. Spoken
11. I didn't know the reason \_\_\_\_\_ she was absent.  
A. which                      B. that                      C. what                      D. why
12. This is the place \_\_\_\_\_ Jack parks his car.  
A. that                      B. which                      C. where                      D. when
13. The man with \_\_\_\_\_ she was traveling is her boyfriend.  
A. who                      B. whom                      C. whose                      D. that
14. — What about some fruit? \_\_\_\_\_ an apple, please.  
— It's very juicy.  
A. Help to                      B. Help with  
C. Help you to                      D. Help yourself to
15. — \_\_\_\_\_. Cheers!  
— And to yours. Cheers!  
A. Here to your health                      B. Here's to your health  
C. Here to your healthy                      D. Here's to your healthy
16. — Where's Mike?  
— I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ basketball on the playground.

- A. played      B. playing      C. to play      D. is playing
17. The church is \_\_\_\_\_ the school.
- A. closed to      B. closing to      C. close to      D. closely to
18. This question was hardly touched \_\_\_\_\_ in the report.
- A. in      B. to      C. at      D. on
19. The dishes look so \_\_\_\_\_, and I'm sure they taste \_\_\_\_\_, too.
- A. good, good      B. well, good      C. good, well      D. well, well
20. Is this the museum \_\_\_\_\_ you visited the other day?
- A. that      B. where      C. the one      D. in which

II. Cloze 完型填空 (在每个小题列出的四个选项中, 只有一项符合题目要求, 请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

### Body Language

When we talk with others, we make ourselves \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ not only by \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_, but also by expressions and body languages. A smile and handshake show \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_, waving one's hand is to say "goodbye", nodding the head means agreement, \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ shaking it means disagreement. These gestures are accepted both by Chinese and Americans as \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ the same meanings.

Because culture influences communication, the way people in different countries communicate is different. For example, Arab men often greet by kissing on both cheeks. In Japan men greet by \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_. The gesture of putting a hand on a person's neck is different \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese and Americans. For Chinese, it is to say "Someone will be killed." For Americans, it shows "I'm full". And crossing one's legs in the United States is a sign of being relaxed. But in Korea, it's not \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_. Because special culture influences some countries, some body languages should \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ our attention. In Turkey, putting one's hand in one's pockets is a sign of disrespect, in some Asian countries, you must not touch the head of another person. And in China, people don't kiss or hug each other, except his / her lover.

All above show that it is important to know the meaning of gestures and

movements in \_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_ countries.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. understand | B. to understand |
| C. understood    | D. be understood |
| 2. A. words      | B. gestures      |
| C. movements     | D. voice         |
| 3. A. unwelcome  | B. welcome       |
| C. happy         | D. upset         |
| 4. A. also       | B. because       |
| C. while         | D. so            |
| 5. A. has        | B. had           |
| C. have          | D. having        |
| 6. A. hug        | B. bowing        |
| C. bow           | D. hugging       |
| 7. A. for        | B. to            |
| C. with          | D. at            |
| 8. A. permit     | B. allow         |
| C. permits       | D. allowed       |
| 9. A. pay        | B. make          |
| C. attract       | D. need          |
| 10. A. our       | B. your          |
| C. foreign       | D. big           |

### III. Complete the sentences 选择适当的关系词，完成句子

1. on which / which

- ( 1 ) The island \_\_\_\_\_ he visited last year is far from the town.  
 ( 2 ) The island \_\_\_\_\_ he lived in his childhood is far from the town.

2. which / on which

- ( 1 ) The discovery \_\_\_\_\_ he spent 10 years will do good to the world.  
 ( 2 ) The discovery \_\_\_\_\_ took 10 years will do good to the world.

3. which / where

- ( 1 ) I'll fly to Washington \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of the U.S.  
 ( 2 ) I'll fly to Washington \_\_\_\_\_ I can enjoy myself.

4. when / 不填

- ( 1 ) I'll never forget the days \_\_\_\_\_ we spent together.  
 ( 2 ) I'll never forget the days \_\_\_\_\_ we made friends with the boys.

5. whom / that

- ( 1 ) Who is the person \_\_\_\_\_ asked for me just now?  
 ( 2 ) Who is the person \_\_\_\_\_ he asked for?

6. who / whose

( 1 ) The woman \_\_\_\_\_ husband was wounded in the war lived a terrible life.

( 2 ) The woman \_\_\_\_\_ was wounded in the war lived a terrible life.

7. that / what

( 1 ) I'm surprised at all \_\_\_\_\_ he said at the meeting.

( 2 ) I'm surprised at \_\_\_\_\_ he said at the meeting.

8. that / where

( 1 ) It was in the hospital \_\_\_\_\_ he came across a friend of his.

( 2 ) It was the hospital \_\_\_\_\_ he came across a friend of his.

#### IV. Workplace practice 职场应用

文明出游已成为社会热点问题。假如你是某国际旅行社导游 Zhang Fan, 阅读游客表现出的不文明行为, 完成调查问卷。

Now tourism has already become an important part in people's life. More and more people begin to travel abroad. However, some immoral behaviors appeared in some famous scenic spots. Here are some common immoral behaviors:

( 1 ) Spit or litter everywhere. Sneeze or pick noses and teeth in front of others.

( 2 ) Smoke in public. Don't care about the others' health.

( 3 ) Cut in line, rush into the bus or grab a seat.

( 4 ) Talk loudly and speak in a high voice when telephoning in public.

( 5 ) Leave some graffiti (涂鸦) on the walls of the building. Don't respect the local custom.

( 6 ) Say nasty words or take off the shoes, clothes in public places. Behave rudely and lack the basic social manners.

( 7 ) When using the restroom, linger too long in the stalls and forget to flush the toilet after using.

( 8 ) Fight with others or force other people to take pictures.

任务一 完成调查问卷 (其中 1、2、3 填写序号, 4、5 划“√”可以多选)

### Questionnaire

1. What uncivilized behaviors have you seen while travelling? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What behaviors did you or your partners have while travelling? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which do you think are the most annoying uncivilized behaviors? \_\_\_\_\_
4. When you notice the uncivilized behaviors, what will you do?  
☐ Stop                      ☐ Ignore
5. Select the advice on improving the tourists' behaviors.  
☐ Warn the tourists timely.  
☐ Put up the signs in the scenic spots.  
☐ Pay attention to the moral education

任务二 请针对游客在旅游中出现的不文明行为, 写一份关于文明出行的解说词对游客宣讲。

Ladies and gentlemen,

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## 资料库

### 交际礼节英语词汇(Vocabulary for social etiquette)

I've heard so much about you. 久仰!

Please remember me to Mr. Wang. 请代我问候王先生。

Thank you so much for coming. 感谢光临!

I will see myself out, please. 请留步, 不用送了!

Have a nice trip! 祝您一路平安!

Help yourself please. 请各位随意用餐。

Here's to you! 敬您一杯!

Excuse me for a minute. 我失陪一会儿!

Wish you good luck in your job, every success in your future endeavors, good health and a happy family!

祝工作顺利、事业成功、身体健康、家庭幸福!

## Unit 7

# Healthy Lifestyles

Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

早睡早起使人健康、富裕又聪明

## Lesson One



### Communicating with Fun 快乐交际

I. Match 单词和图片匹配，其中有一个单词多余



slipper

vest

chess

bowling

tip

regulation



**II. Complete the sentences** 根据汉语提示, 完成句子

1. \_\_\_\_\_, (不必说) doing exercise is good for our health.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (对...感兴趣) playing chess.
3. How often do you \_\_\_\_\_ (打保龄球) usually?
4. When you are in the \_\_\_\_\_ (保龄球场), please keep a distance away from the athletes.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ her answer. (对...感到困惑)
6. Doing more exercise \_\_\_\_\_ health. (对...有好处)
7. This passage \_\_\_\_\_ (目的) provide clear and simple information about healthy lifestyles.

**III. Choose and complete the dialogue** 阅读情景对话, 选出正确答案

- Mary: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- Peter: I'm really interested in playing chess.
- Mary: Well, why don't you think about joining the chess club? I belong to it and it's a lot of fun.
- Peter: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- Mary: It opens at around 4:00 pm every day.
- Peter: Great! \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- Mary: Yes, people are not allowed to smoke there.
- Peter: \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- Mary: Certainly! The club is for people of all ages.
- Peter: May I have supper there?
- Mary: Sorry. \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

- A. When does it open?
  - B. Is there any regulation?
  - C. The club doesn't offer any food.
  - D. What's your favorite sport in your spare time?
  - E. May I bring my five-year-old daughter with me?

## Lesson Two



### Reading for Details 精读课堂

I. A. Complete the sentences. Check (✓) all the correct answers 选择正确的词或短语完成句子

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are a very important part of their diet.
  - ☐ Fruit and vegetables
  - ☐ Much sugar
  - ☐ Much fat
2. Bob often \_\_\_\_\_ and is very fit.
  - ☐ plays football
  - ☐ plays basketball
  - ☐ go jogging
3. Most of his classmates got \_\_\_\_\_ last week, but Bob didn't.
  - ☐ flu
  - ☐ colds
  - ☐ fever
4. The boy is very healthy. He has good habits. He \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ has a good diet
  - ☐ washes his hands before meals
  - ☐ often eats junk food

**B. Complete the sentences. Use true information** 用真实的信息完成句子

Better Habits, Better Life
1. I often eat _____.
2. I often take a lot of exercise, such as _____. So I am very fit.
3. I have never got _____. I'm very well.
4. I have many good habits, such as _____. So I have a healthy life.

**II. Choose and complete** 用方框中短语的正确形式完成句子

healthy lifestyle	have a nap	be crazy about
worry about	look after	be angry with

1. You've really got no need to \_\_\_\_\_ your weight.
2. He doesn't have a very \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Please don't \_\_\_\_\_ me. I'll never do that again.
4. It's very kind of you to \_\_\_\_\_ my old grandmother when I was out for business.
5. My grandma usually \_\_\_\_\_ after lunch.
6. Dan \_\_\_\_\_ football.

**III. Reading comprehension** 阅读表达

Everyone has feelings of anxiety, nervousness and stress from time to time. Here are five ways to deal with them.

1. **Become a relaxation expert.** Sitting in front of the TV or the computer can't get yourself true relaxation. What your body really needs is deep breathing, tai chi or yoga, which has a physical influence on people's mind.

2. **Get enough sleep and exercise.** Get the right amount of sleep— not too much or too little. Exercise to send oxygen to every cell in your body. This way your brain and body can operate at their best.

3. **Spend time with friends or family.** Organized activities are great. Doing things with your friends and family can make you feel comfortable. If you feel worried or

nervous about something, talk about it with someone. You'll be reminded that everyone had bad feelings sometimes. You're not alone.

4. **Get close to nature.** Taking a walk in a park or going on a hike in a forest can make you relax. Invite your friends or family members to enjoy the peace of nature.

5. **Think positively.** A great way to forget bad things is to pay more attention to things that are good and positive. Allow yourself to dream, wish and imagine the best things that could happen one day.

根据短文内容，补全表格中所缺的信息（每空不超过三个词）

Five ways to _____ 1 _____ feelings	
Become a relaxation expert.	_____ 2 _____, tai chi or yoga can help you get true relaxation.
Get enough sleep and exercise.	Sleeping and exercising well can make your brain and body work _____ 3 _____.
Spend time with friends or family.	Talking with your friends and family members can help you realize that _____ 4 _____.
Get close to nature.	Taking a walk in a park or going on a hike in a forest is a good way to relax.
Think positively.	You should pay more attention to _____ 5 _____ things.

## Lesson Three



### Reading for Joy 阅读乐园

#### I. Complete the sentences and dialogues 用所给单词的正确形式填空

1. She played the piano for our \_\_\_\_\_. (amuse)

2. — You should try eating more fruits and vegetables.  
— Yeah, you're \_\_\_\_\_ right. (probable)
3. We work in the garden for \_\_\_\_\_. (enjoy)
4. We all hope we can have a \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle. (health)
5. — Where is Jim?  
— Look! He is wearing \_\_\_\_\_ skating shoes now. (roll)
6. The beautiful beaches are the island's main \_\_\_\_\_. (attract)

## II. Choose and complete 用方框中的短语完成句子

end up    hear of    in fact    all the time    around the world
--

1. Did you ever see or \_\_\_\_\_ such strange things?
2. He can speak so many languages that he should have no problem traveling \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He doesn't mind, \_\_\_\_\_, he is even pleased.
4. In his job he's rubbing shoulders with film stars \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If you continue stealing, you'll \_\_\_\_\_ in prison.

## III. Reading comprehension 阅读理解 (在每个小题列出的四个选项中, 只有一个符合题目要求, 请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

Hi, dear boys and girls! Do you know how to be a healthy kid? Here are some rules you should follow.

First, eat different foods, especially fruit and vegetables. You may have a favorite food, but you'd better eat something different, if you eat different foods, you will probably get more nutrients (营养物质) your body needs.

Then, drink water and milk as often as possible. When you're really thirsty, cold water is the No. 1 choice. Milk is a great drink that can give you more calcium (钙) your body needs to grow strong bones.

Next, listen to your body. How do you feel when you are full? When you are eating, notice how your body feels and when your stomach feels comfortably full.

Eati

Foll



#### D. flu

7. I was about to leave my house \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone rang.

- A. while                      B. as                      C. when                      D. and

8. Carl felt \_\_\_\_\_ because he won the first prize in the school singing competition.

- A. interested              B. proud                      C. angry                      D. worried

9. Philip is very \_\_\_\_\_. He doesn't often get things like flu.

- A. stupid                      B. healthy                      C. crazy                      D. dangerous

10. — Shall we go to the sea animal show tomorrow?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Thank you                      B. Good idea  
C. It doesn't matter                      D. It's very kind of you

11. The drivers drank so much wine that he \_\_\_\_\_ a tree and hurt himself.

- A. fell into                      B. knocked into  
C. looked at                      D. shouted at

12. — Taking a walk in the evening is a good \_\_\_\_\_.

— So it is. It keeps us healthy.

- A. habit                      B. condition                      C. regulation                      D. leisure

13. In summer ladies wear \_\_\_\_\_ to keep the sun off their eyes.

- A. sweaters                      B. sunglasses                      C. skirts                      D. shorts

14. Henry, if you smoke in the offices, others won't be \_\_\_\_\_

- A. stressed                      B. angry                      C. nervous                      D. pleased

15. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ smoking, \_\_\_\_\_ you will get ill.

- A. go on; so                      B. give up; and  
C. give up; so                      D. give up; or

16. — I am really \_\_\_\_\_ today. May I have some more rice?

— Sure! Here you are.

- A. full                      B. hungry  
C. thirsty                      D. tired

17. — It's been a wonderful Halloween Party. Thank you very much.

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. My pleasure

B. I'm glad to hear that.

C. No, thanks

D. It's OK

18. — Don't \_\_\_\_\_ too late or you will feel tired in class.

— I won't, Mum. Good night!

A. wake up

B. get up

C. stand up

D. stay up

19. Take exercise an hour a day and you'll get \_\_\_\_\_.

A. more and more tired

B. healthier and healthier

C. more and more hungry

D. fatter and fatter

20. The dog rushed to the nearest village \_\_\_\_\_ it could get someone to help his dying owner there.

A. where

B. which

C. that

D. so that

**II. Cloze** 完型填空 (在每小题列出的四个选项中, 只有一项符合题目要求, 请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

A girl complained to her father about her hard life. She didn't know what she had to do and wanted to \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_. She felt tired for fighting and fighting. One problem had been finished but another came.

Her father, a cook, took her \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ the kitchen. He poured water into the pans (锅) and boiled it. When the water was boiling, in the first pan he put some carrots, in the \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ he put some eggs and in the last he put some coffee. He \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ them for a few minutes without any words.

The girl closed her mouth and waited impatiently, not knowing \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ her father was doing that. After about 20 minutes, her father turned \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ the stove, took out the carrots and put them in a bowl. He took out the eggs and put \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ in another bowl. After that the \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ was poured into a cup. Turning back to his daughter, he asked, "What do you \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_?" "Carrots, eggs and coffee." she answered.

Her father told her to 10 her eyes and let her touch the carrots. She did and felt that the carrots were soft. After that he asked her to take eggs and 11 them. Then, she got boiled and hard eggs. At last, the father asked her to smell the coffee. “What’s the meaning, Father?” He 12 that each one had the same unlucky experience — the boiled water, but 13 had a different reaction (反应). The strong and hard carrots had become soft and weak after being in the boiling water. The eggs became hard 14 being cooked. The coffee was very special and it changed the water. “Who are you?” asked her father, “When calamity (厄运) 15 your door, what’s your reaction? Are you carrots, eggs or coffee?”

- |                   |                 |               |               |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. grow up     | B. give up      | C. set up     | D. pick up    |
| 2. A. into        | B. within       | C. out of     | D. away from  |
| 3. A. first       | B. second       | C. third      | D. fourth     |
| 4. A. looked for  | B. searched for | C. waited for | D. called for |
| 5. A. that        | B. where        | C. when       | D. why        |
| 6. A. on          | B. over         | C. off        | D. in         |
| 7. A. it          | B. its          | C. them       | D. themselves |
| 8. A. eggs        | B. carrots      | C. coffee     | D. water      |
| 9. A. hear        | B. taste        | C. smell      | D. see        |
| 10. A. close      | B. open         | C. wash       | D. drop       |
| 11. A. keep       | B. protect      | C. break      | D. drink      |
| 12. A. complained | B. explained    | C. told       | D. expected   |
| 13. A. every      | B. all          | C. each       | D. either     |
| 14. A. before     | B. after        | C. behind     | D. under      |
| 15. A. lies in    | B. comes across | C. meets with | D. knocks at  |

### III. Choose and complete 从方框中选出适当的连词完成句子

since	if	so...that	even if
while	as	until	such...that

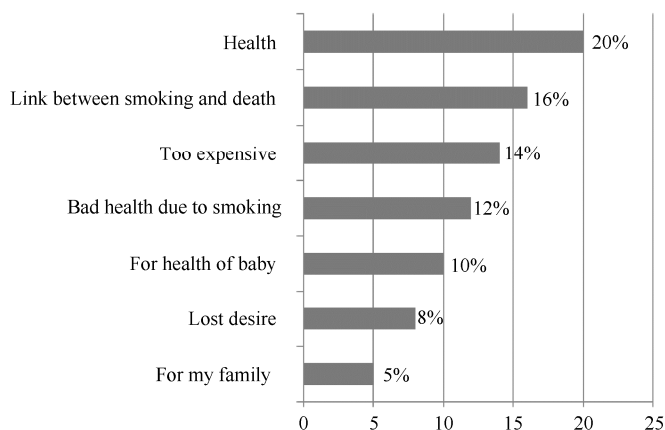
1. He got more and more excited \_\_\_\_\_ he talked on.

2. You are sure to pass the exam \_\_\_\_\_ you keep studying hard.
3. Much change has taken place \_\_\_\_\_ he came to help us.
4. We wouldn't lose heart \_\_\_\_\_ we failed ten times.
5. She was \_\_\_\_\_ moved \_\_\_\_\_ tears filled her eyes.
6. — Look! Here comes our school bus.  
— No hurry. Don't get on it \_\_\_\_\_ it has stopped.
7. It is \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting film \_\_\_\_\_ I want to see it again.
8. Could you look after the children for an hour, \_\_\_\_\_ I am cooking supper?

#### IV. Workplace practice 职场应用

假如你是某社区的卫生保健员 Zhang Li, 根据下面的调查表, 写一篇口头发言稿, 对社区居民进行戒烟宣传。

Former smokers: What were some of the major reasons that caused you to quit smoking?



要求:

1. 演讲内容包括吸烟的害处、分析戒烟的原因以及对社区居民的建议。
2. 词数 80~120 个

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## 资料库

### 有关健身的常用短语

work out 锻炼身体 (口语)      Gym 健身房(简称)

burn fat 减脂      build muscle 增脂

Body Mass Index (BMI) 一种测量身体内脂肪率的指数

### 有关健身的常用句型

1. You need to work out. 你需要去运动锻炼一下。
2. I really need to lose some weight. 我真的需要减肥了。
3. I've got to start to work out. 我必须开始做健身运动了。
4. I really think a little exercise would do you good. 我真的觉得做点运动对你有好处。
5. Why don't you attend an aerobic class? 你为什么不去参加一个有氧健身班呢?
6. It might be a good idea to join a fitness center. 您可以参加健身俱乐部。
7. Walking up and down the stairs would beat any exercise machine.  
上下楼梯可比什么健身器都要好。
8. I love this game. 我钟爱这项运动。

## Unit 8

# Modern Agriculture





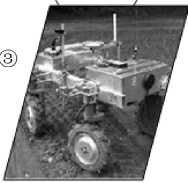


Agriculture is the most healthful, most useful and most noble employment of man.  
农业是人类最有益健康的，最有用的，最高尚的行业。

## Lesson One



### Communicating with Fun 快乐交际

I . Match 单词和图片匹配，其中有一幅图片多余

① 	<div>mountainous</div> <div>computerize</div> <div>produce</div> <div>district</div> <div>livestock</div> <div>raise</div>	④ 
② 		⑤ 
③ 		⑥ 
		⑦ 

## II. Choose and complete 用方框中短语的正确形式填空

computerized machinery	all year round	play an important role
be famous for	come from	mountainous district

1. — What do you think of modern agriculture?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ has helped modern farming a lot.
2. They drove along a railroad through a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. — Have you ever been to Yunnan?  
— Yeah, I went there last year. It's like spring in Kunming \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Computers \_\_\_\_\_ in our daily life.
5. — What's the specialty in your hometown?  
— My hometown \_\_\_\_\_ apricot(杏).
6. — Where are you from?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ a mountainous district.

## III. Choose and complete the dialogue 阅读情景对话，选出正确答案

Mr. Smith: Mr. Zhang, I haven't seen you these days.

Mr. Zhang: I went to my hometown.

Mr. Smith: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Zhang: You are right. It is a mountainous district.

Mr. Smith: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Zhang: Yes, there are many kinds of vegetables, fruits and grains.

Mr. Smith: Have farmers in your hometown used computer in farming?

Mr. Zhang: Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ We also use machines to raise chickens, cows and other livestock.

Mr. Smith: \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Zhang: Yes, every day we can eat fresh vegetables, fruits and meat.

Mr. Smith: It's great. I want to go there at once.

Mr. Zhang: \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_



- A. Welcome to my hometown!
- B. There must be rich produce in your hometown.
- C. Is everything you eat fresh?
- D. Farm machines can be applied all year round.
- E. I remember your hometown is in the countryside.

## Lesson Two



### Reading for Details 精读课堂

#### I. Complete the sentences 用所给单词的正确形式填空

1. Two hundred years ago, \_\_\_\_\_ was American biggest industry.  
(agricultural)
2. Much of the corn and soy is \_\_\_\_\_ to animals. (feed)
3. It is said that farming in America today is three-fourths computer  
\_\_\_\_\_ and one-fourth physical labor. (operate )
4. Africa falls far behind Europe in \_\_\_\_\_. (industrial)
5. Their \_\_\_\_\_ efficiency is very high. (laborer)

#### II. Complete the dialogue 根据汉语提示完成对话

1. — What role does agriculture play in a modern country?  
— It's a fact that it \_\_\_\_\_ (在…中发挥重要的作用) in modern farming today.
2. — What is \_\_\_\_\_ (电子机械) in modern farming?

— It means the use of modern machinery with high intelligence on farms.

3. — Do they have proper farming machines for some special farming jobs?

— Though they \_\_\_\_\_ (已做出了巨大努力), the problem is far from being solved.

4. — Did American farmers grow little food many years ago?

— Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_ (过去常常) grow only enough food to feed their families and animals.

5. — Do you know something about farming in America?

— \_\_\_\_\_ (据说) that farming in America today is three-fourths computer operation and one-fourth physical labor.

6. — Has your hometown used computer in farming?

— Yes, farming in my hometown needs less \_\_\_\_\_ (劳动力).

### III. Reading comprehension 阅读表达

For thousands of years traditional agriculture in China did not change very much. Most farms were one-family businesses. Although China is a very big country, only seven percent of the land can be used for farming. It is on this arable land that the farmers produce food for the whole population of China.

Farmers in China have long used techniques such as fertilization (肥料) and irrigation (灌溉) to make their land produce more. Over time, many farming techniques have been modernized: chemical fertilizers are now used and electric pumps are used in irrigation. To make as much use of the land as possible, two or more crops are planted each year where possible. Rice, cotton and vegetables seeds are sometimes grown in special seedbeds before they are planted in the fields. This saves time and allows farmers to grow an extra crop in each season. More advanced technical information was brought in from abroad in the 1980s. Import of technology and machines have helped Chinese farmers improve their production.

Another technique tries to create plants that produce more and bigger crops. In 1993, a kind of tomato was developed that was very different from any grown before.

It was developed using a technique known as GM. “G” stands for “genetically” from the word “genes”. “M” stands for “modified”, which means “changed”. In other words, the way tomatoes grow from a natural seed is changed. The new tomatoes are bigger and healthier. They can grow without danger from diseases. They also need much less time to get ripe.

The tomato is one of nearly 4,500 different plants that are genetically modified. In China, about one hundred research stations are now doing GM research to make better tomatoes, cotton, tobacco, green peppers, flowers, watermelons, soybeans and of course rice. A variety of GM watermelons will be seedless and there is GM rice, sometimes called “golden rice”, which will have more vitamins and can grow in poor soil.

1. Translate the underlined sentence into Chinese

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2. What does GM mean?

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3. List three ways mentioned in the passage to make the land produce more

① 

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② 

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③ 

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4. What's the advantage of GM rice?

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5. Choose the main idea for the third passage

- A. GM technology tries to increase agricultural production.
- B. The biggest problem of Chinese farmers is the shortage of arable land.
- C. Using the latest technologies, Chinese scientists grow vegetables in greenhouses.

## Lesson Three



### Reading for Joy 阅读乐园

#### I. Complete the passage 根据首字母提示写出单词，完成短文

Farm animals p\_\_\_\_\_ 30% of all food for people, such as milk, meat and eggs. They provide fertilizer to help crops grow. And they also help farmers work the land.

Big farms and modern a\_\_\_\_\_ often depend on only a few kinds of l\_\_\_\_\_. These animals have been raised to meet the needs of new t\_\_\_\_\_ and production methods. But older kinds of farm animals can be useful too.

Experts w\_\_\_\_\_ that we are losing that genetic diversity. At least four thousand kinds of farm animals have been developed. But some e\_\_\_\_\_ say hundreds of kinds have disappeared.

With the development of modern agriculture, how do we treat our farm animals well?

#### II. A. Complete the sentences. Check (✓) all the correct answers 选择正确的单词或短语完成句子

1. \_\_\_\_\_ come from a mountainous village of Tai' an.

☐ My friend

☐ some of students in our class

☐ I

☐ My English teacher

2. \_\_\_\_\_ provide food for people.

☐ Farm animals

☐ Fishes

☐ Livestock

☐ Farming technology

3. \_\_\_\_\_ raise chickens for eggs, meat and fertilizer.

☐ My grandparents

☐ Farmers

☐ My father

☐ Some experts

4. \_\_\_\_\_ used to grow only enough food to feed their families and animals.

☐ My parents

☐ Farmers

☐ Nobody

☐ Chinese farmers

5. \_\_\_\_\_ depend on each other and interact with each other.

☐ Water

☐ Animals

☐ Some chemicals

☐ Fishes in the deep water

**B. Complete the sentences. Use true information 用真实的信息完成句子**

1. I come from \_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ provide main food  
for people in my hometown.

3. Farmers in my hometown raise  
\_\_\_\_\_ for meat.

4. Farmers in my hometown grow

food to feed \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Farmers in my hometown used to  
grow food to feed \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Reading comprehension 阅读理解** (在每个小题列出的四个选项中, 只有一个符合题目要求, 请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

Mrs. Brown had a small garden behind her house and in spring she planted some vegetables in it. She looked after them very carefully and when summer came they looked very nice.

One evening Mrs. Brown looked at her vegetables and said “Tomorrow I am going to pick them, and then we can eat them.”

But early the next morning her son ran into the kitchen and shouted “Mother! Mother! Come quickly! Our neighbor’s ducks are in the garden and they are eating our vegetables!”

Mrs. Brown ran out but it was too late! All the vegetables were finished! Mrs. Brown cried and her neighbor was very sorry, but that was the end of the vegetables.

Then a few days before Christmas, the neighbor brought Mrs. Brown a parcel (包裹). In it was a beautiful fat duck, and on it was a piece of paper with the words:

“Enjoy your vegetables!”

1. Vegetables in Mrs. Brown’s garden looked very nice, because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Mrs. Brown planted them in spring
  - B. they were taken good care of by Mrs. Brown
  - C. summer was the good season for their growth
  - D. the garden had very rich soil
2. What was she planning to do with the vegetables the next day?
  - A. To feed ducks.
  - B. To sell them in a market.
  - C. To throw them away.
  - D. To pick them.
3. What happened before Mrs. Brown picked vegetables?
  - A. Her neighbor’s ducks had eaten up all the vegetables.
  - B. Her neighbor had all the vegetables eaten.
  - C. Her neighbor picked the vegetables instead.
  - D. Her son was too careless to look after vegetables.



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- A. take care of                      B. taking care of  
C. to take care of                  D. took care of

14. — Will you please show me how to \_\_\_\_\_ the new machine?

— Sure. It's a piece of cake. Now let me tell you what to do first.

- A. warn                      B. feed                      C. operate                      D. grow

15. — Where are the children? I can't find them.

— Don't worry. They are collecting \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach.

- A. stamps                      B. insects                      C. shells                      D. grain

16. — Where is Tom?

— He's left a \_\_\_\_\_ saying that he has something important to do.

- A. excuse                      B. sentence                      C. news                      D. message

17. The firm decided to \_\_\_\_\_ its Accounting Department.

- A. provide                      B. produce  
C. harvest                      D. computerize

18. Some sea animals look like stars, some look like \_\_\_\_\_ horses, and some look like great trees.

- A. tiny                      B. efficient                      C. productive                      D. physical

19. — My clock doesn't \_\_\_\_\_.

— Let me have a look. Maybe I can help you.

- A. work                      B. operate                      C. produce                      D. open

20. \_\_\_\_\_ is as colorful as the world on land.

- A. How the animals make up                      B. What the animals make up  
C. That the animals make up                      D. When the animals make up

**II. Cloze 完型填空** (在每个小题列出的四个选项中, 只有一项符合题目要求, 请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

The world of the out-of-doors is full of secrets. And they are   1   interesting that quite a lot of people are busy   2   them.

All around us are birds, animals, trees and flowers. The facts about how they   3

and grow are as interesting as anything could be.

Do you know that one of the great presidents of the USA 4 hours and hours 5 birds? A businessman who lives near New York became so 6 in insects that he began to get 7 together. He now has more than one thousand different kinds of insects carefully 8 in glass boxes.

Come then with me, and I will help you find some nature's secrets. Let us go 9 through the woods and fields. We 10 a mother bear and her young ones as they look for 11 and get ready for winter sleep. We shall watch bees dancing in the air to let other bees know 12 they can find food. I will 13 you many other interesting things, but the best thing that I can 14 you is to keep eyes and ears 15 when you go out of doors. Nature tells her secrets only to people who look and listen carefully.

- |               |               |              |               |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. so      | B. such       | C. very      | D. too        |
| 2. A. study   | B. to study   | C. studying  | D. studied    |
| 3. A. fly     | B. live       | C. speak     | D. come       |
| 4. A. took    | B. spent      | C. used      | D. cost       |
| 5. A. eating  | B. finding    | C. catching  | D. studying   |
| 6. A. busy    | B. careful    | C. friendly  | D. interested |
| 7. A. it      | B. whom       | C. them      | D. those      |
| 8. A. locked  | B. put        | C. kept      | D. filled     |
| 9. A. quickly | B. quietly    | C. hurriedly | D. happily    |
| 10. A. hear   | B. follow     | C. help      | D. catch      |
| 11. A. fruit  | B. vegetables | C. water     | D. food       |
| 12. A. what   | B. why        | C. where     | D. when       |
| 13. A. show   | B. see        | C. give      | D. learn      |
| 14. A. make   | B. pass       | C. play      | D. teach      |
| 15. A. closed | B. open       | C. safe      | D. clean      |

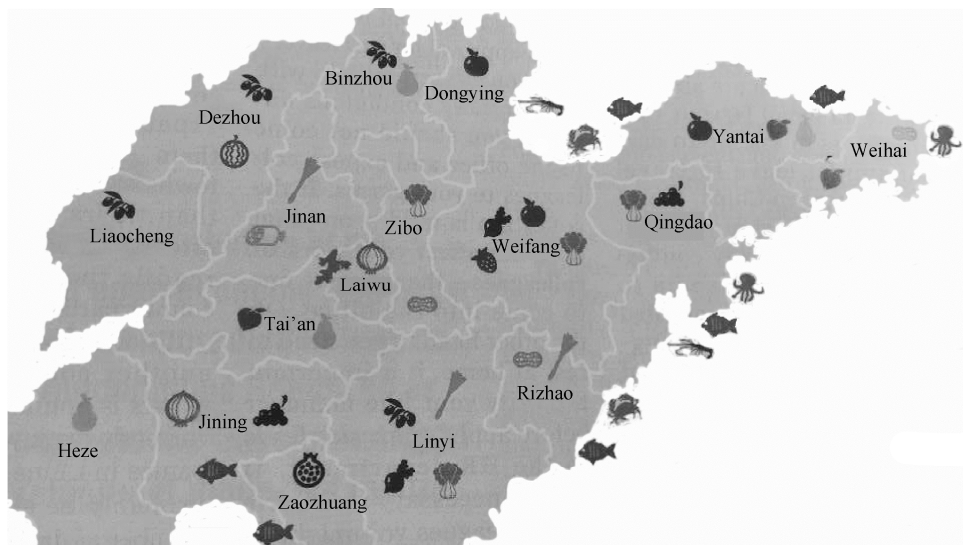
### III. Choose and complete 选择下划线中正确的部分完成句子

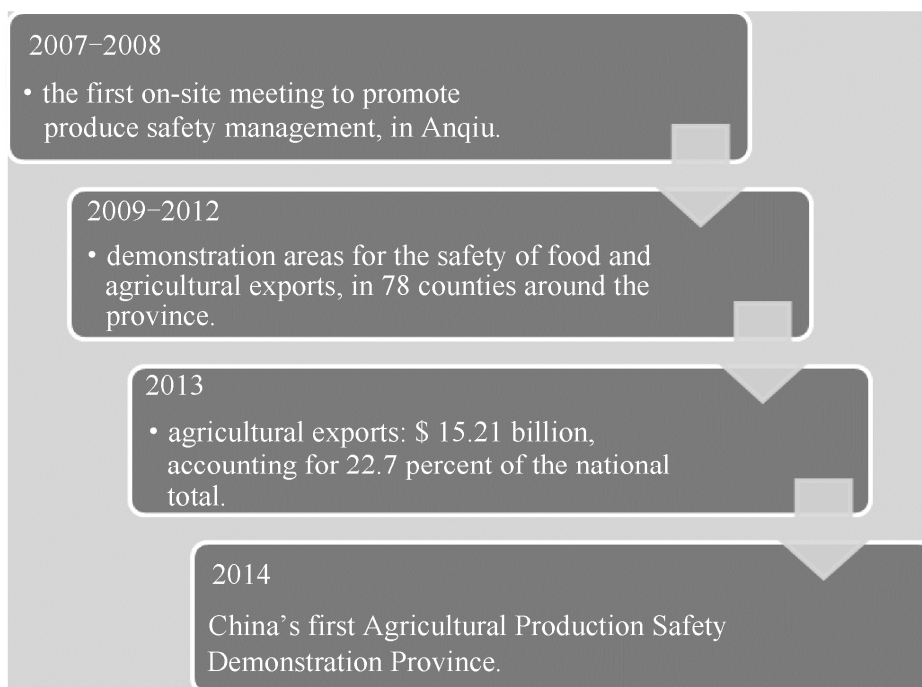
1. Did you remember to tell Mary that / what she should bring to the office tomorrow?
2. Can you explain to other people why you are / why are you often angry?
3. Do you know how old is the earth / how old the earth is?
4. I'll show you what / that I have written in my diary.
5. Which / Who's class will win in the contest is not important to me.
6. He asked me where did I live / where I lived.
7. He looked around and wondered what he should do / what should he do.
8. The policeman asked the girl whose car was it / whose car it was.

### IV. Workplace practice 职场应用

假如你是 the 9<sup>th</sup> China International Food Safety Forum (论坛) 的工作人员 Tom, 负责论坛的宣传工作。根据下面的图片内容和提示, 以“Shandong's Agricultural Exports Win the World's Trust”为题, 写一篇 80~120 词的文章。

#### Quality Demonstration Areas in Shandong





要求:

1. 文章内容涵盖所给提示要点 (食品对人类的必要性; 农产品安全存在的问题; 山东省在农产品安全生产及出口方面的努力和取得的成就)。
2. 体裁为宣传稿。



Shandong's Agricultural  
Exports Win the World's  
Trust

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## 资料库

### Crops

wheat 小麦	barley 大麦	cereals, grain 谷物
maize, corn 玉米	rice 稻子	tea 茶
sugar cane 甘蔗	oats 燕麦	rye 黑麦
soybean 大豆	cotton 棉花	ground nut, pea nut 花生

### Flowers

Peony 牡丹, 芍药	rose 玫瑰, 月季	tulip 郁金香
violet 紫罗兰	morning glory 牵牛花	orchid 兰花
chrysanthemum 菊花	cactus 仙人掌	

### 农时谚语

No weather is ill, if the wind be still. 早西风夜东风, 日日好天空  
Yellow sky at sunset, wind in the morrow. 日晕而风 (月晕而雨)。  
Rain before seven, clear by eleven. 晴晨下雨午前晴 (早雨不过午)。  
April showers bring May flowers. 四月雨带来五月花。  
Deeds are fruits, words are but leaves. 行动是果实, 言语是树叶。  
The best ground bears weeds as well as flowers. 好田鲜花遍地开

## Unit 9

# Office Work

If winter comes, can spring be far behind?

冬天来了，春天还会远吗？

## Lesson One



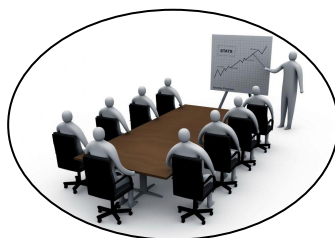
### Communicating with Fun 快乐交际

I. Choose and complete 看图片根据首字母写出单词，并用正确形式完成句子和对话



l \_\_\_\_\_

①



p \_\_\_\_\_

②



p \_\_\_\_\_

③



c \_\_\_\_\_

④



m \_\_\_\_\_

⑤

1. All the \_\_\_\_\_ of the company attended the meeting.
2. He got a job in a large American \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is suitable for use on planes.
4. — Would you like to take a \_\_\_\_\_ for her?  
— Hold on a minute, please. I'll get a pen.
5. — Shall we need anything else?  
— We should buy a new \_\_\_\_\_.

## II. A. Choose and complete 用方框中的短语完成句子

Personnel Department    Accounting Department    Sales Department

1. If you want to apply for a job in a company, you can call the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a department that sells the products.
3. Cash and investment management is one of the responsibilities of the \_\_\_\_\_.

## B. Complete the sentences. Use true information 用真实的信息完成句子

1. My classmate \_\_\_\_\_ is good at maths and likes to work in Accounting

Department.

2. My classmate \_\_\_\_\_ is good at communicating with others and likes to work in Personnel Department.

3. My classmate \_\_\_\_\_ is fond of selling something and likes to work in Sales Department.

### III. Choose and complete the dialogue 阅读情景对话，选出正确答案

A. This is Rolf from BBC	C. Just a second
B. May I help you	D. You are welcome

Sissy: China Daily Website. \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_?

Rolf: May I talk to Kelly, please?

Sissy: Who is it, please?

Rolf: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_. I'm calling to check my mail.

Sissy: I'll put her on the phone. \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

Rolf: Thanks.

Sissy: \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson Two



### Reading for Details 精读课堂

I. Complete the sentences or dialogues 用所给单词的正确形式填空，完成句子或对话

1. Which type of \_\_\_\_\_ is better? (communicate)



2. There is the least chance for a \_\_\_\_\_ to happen. (misunderstand)
3. Mary said her favorite \_\_\_\_\_ watch was lost. (electric)
4. — Where's the \_\_\_\_\_ of our meeting? (recorder)  
— On the shelf.
5. — Can you choose the \_\_\_\_\_ words from the list? (suit)  
— I'll try.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ part of this book is interesting. (late)

## II. Complete the sentences 根据汉语提示完成句子

1. Many times we have to \_\_\_\_\_ people who are far away. (与某人交流)
2. It is always more convenient to discuss things \_\_\_\_\_. (面对面地)
3. \_\_\_\_\_, many women choose to go out to work. (另一方面)
4. \_\_\_\_\_, he is one of the greatest singers in the world. (依照我的观点)
5. Marriage can bring \_\_\_\_\_ happiness. (许多)
6. \_\_\_\_\_, you must keep your mind working in English all the time when you answer my questions. (另外)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ introduce myself. (允许某人做某事)
8. \_\_\_\_\_, I can't go out as I have many things to do. (总之)
9. Please \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ to the Manager. (接通)
10. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ after dinner. (回电话)

## III. Reading comprehension 阅读表达

We use the Internet for many things: business, shopping, writing letters, talking to people, finding information and so on. In recent years, a new kind of English has grown on the Internet. There's no real word for it yet, so we'll call it e-talk.

People don't like typing too much. To save time, they turn phrases into a few letters (called acronyms). Acronyms are often used in chat rooms. Some of them are:

BTW (by the way) BRB (be right back) LOL (laughing out loud) IMO (in my opinion)

People also use many abbreviations. They are shortened forms of words. Some common abbreviations are:

info (information)     puter (computer)     pic (picture)     sec (second)

We usually don't see people when we communicate on the Net, so people have new ways to show feelings. Most people use their keyboards to draw "feelings", such as:

: -) (happy)     ;- ) (joking)     :-( (sad)     :-O (surprised)

There are even whole new words, like "newbies" (someone who is new on a chat board or forum). When you write something bad about someone else, it's called "flaming" the person.

It takes time for people to get used to e-talk. Also, different groups on the Net have their own special ways of communicating. Newbies sometimes have to ask other people what they mean. As the Internet grows, e-talk will continue to grow and change.

根据短文内容填空

1. There's no real word to talk on the Internet, so we'll call it \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When we e-talk, IMO means \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If someone types :-( , it means he is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Different groups on the Net have their own special ways of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

# Lesson Three



## Reading for Joy 阅读乐园

### I. Choose and complete 用方框中单词的正确形式完成句子

agendas	involve	issue	review
attend	location	organize	

1. We'll have several foreign guests to \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ a shipping company.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ for the next two meetings have yet to be worked out.
4. This is the next \_\_\_\_\_ on the agenda.
5. Do not \_\_\_\_\_ me in your mistakes.
6. Come on! Write your homework quickly! You have to \_\_\_\_\_ the subjects.
7. It is a suitable \_\_\_\_\_ for a new school.

### II. Choose and complete 用方框中短语的正确形式完成句子

communicate with	at some point	at worst	depend upon
at best	in advance	hand out	

1. \_\_\_\_\_, he began hearing voices.
2. If you are going to come, please let me know \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We can now \_\_\_\_\_ the other side of the world instantly.
4. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ the Christmas gifts?
5. You will lose \_\_\_\_\_ only fifty pounds.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ a few hundred people went to school.
7. I see. We should \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves!

### III. Reading comprehension 阅读理解

Home offices are growing in large numbers because of the revolutionary business approach that is safely and conveniently made by the World Wide Web. Approach in business has come to change over time. More business now choose to have their office right at the space of their home.

As more people are moving their business into their home, the need for space-efficient and light-weight office furniture is growing. A home office can take many forms, some of them quite simple. What is sometimes called “kids work station” often includes a child desk and chair, a computer and drawer or two, for general family use. But if you are planning to have meetings, you’ll need to set aside space for a meeting table and perhaps even a reception area.

Before you begin to spend much money on a home office, it is well worth taking some time to think about what its main use will be. Some factors need to be considered, such as comfort, design and color. More office furniture such as home office chairs is designed to make full use of the home office space.

1. What makes the home offices growing in large numbers?
  - A. The ways of the People’s life.
  - B. The changes of the business approach made by WWW.
  - C. The growth of the economic.
  - D. The development of the society.
2. What does “kids work station” often include?
  - A. A meeting table and a reception.
  - B. A child desk and chair.
  - C. A computer and drawer or two.
  - D. Both B and C.

3. What is worth doing before you begin to spend much money on a home office?
  - A. Buying and selling some goods on the Internet.
  - B. Choosing some home office furniture.
  - C. Taking some time to think about what its main use will be.
  - D. Moving your business into your home.
4. Which of the following is not mentioned about the factors of the office furniture?
  - A. Design.
  - B. Comfort.
  - C. Price.
  - D. Color.
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
  - A. Now more business choose to have their office at some stores.
  - B. The home offices need space-efficient and light-weight office furniture.
  - C. If you plan to have meetings, you only need several computers.
  - D. The home office chairs needn't make full use of the home office space.

## Lesson Four



### Knowledge in Focus 知识聚焦

**I. Multiple choice 选择题**(在每个小题列出的四个选项中，只有一项符合题目要求，请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ becoming more and more important in the workplace.
  - A. Efficient
  - B. Efficiency is
  - C. Efficient is
  - D. Efficiency are
2. Your shoes \_\_\_\_\_. You'd better come to get them in half an hour.
  - A. are mending
  - B. have mended

- C. are being mended                      D. have been mended
3. — Can I speak to Johnson?  
— Let me \_\_\_\_\_ to Accounting Department.
- A. put you through                      B. put through you  
C. putting you through                      D. putting through you
4. People need \_\_\_\_\_ water in everyday life.
- A. many                      B. a great deal of  
C. a number of                      D. the number of
5. What \_\_\_\_\_ this kind of computer \_\_\_\_\_ for?
- A. were, used      B. was, used      C. did, use      D. are, used
6. In these cases, other forms of communication, especially \_\_\_\_\_ communication, are more useful.
- A. electronic      B. electricity      C. electric      D. electronics
7. When \_\_\_\_\_ the accident \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. was; happened                      B. has; happened  
C. was; happening                      D. did; happen
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ Department is organizing the training of the new staff.
- A. Personal      B. Personnel      C. Personality      D. Person
9. A new school \_\_\_\_\_ in three months.
- A. is building                      B. is built  
C. were build                      D. will be built
10. The cake \_\_\_\_\_ delicious.
- A. smell                      B. is smelled      C. is smelling      D. smells
11. I don't think the meeting \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was bad organized                      B. was badly organized  
C. bad organize                      D. badly organized
12. The question \_\_\_\_\_ by us soon.
- A. is going to discuss                      B. will discuss  
C. is going to be discussed                      D. has been discussed

13. The old man was quite weak after the accident, so he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. must look after                      B. must be taken care  
C. must be looked after                D. must take care of
14. All the new words \_\_\_\_\_ up in the dictionary yet.  
A. have looked                          B. haven't looked  
C. have been looked                    D. haven't been looked
15. Mr. Wang \_\_\_\_\_ his kindness by us.  
A. were thanked for                    B. was thanked to  
C. was thanked for                    D. were thanked to
16. I won't \_\_\_\_\_ much of your time.  
A. take off              B. use up              C. take up              D. take on
17. Be quiet and \_\_\_\_\_ your work.  
A. get on                                  B. get on with  
C. got on with                          D. to get on with
18. We \_\_\_\_\_ to do this project.  
A. have make an effort                  B. are made an effort  
C. are making an efforts                D. are making an effort
19. \_\_\_\_\_, receiving a good education is very important.  
A. On a long run                          B. In long run  
C. In a long run                          D. In a long ran
20. The Queen \_\_\_\_\_ London the day before yesterday.  
A. arrived at              B. got                      C. arrive in              D. arrived in

II. Cloze 完型填空 (在每个小题列出的四个选项中, 只有一项符合题目要求, 请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

There are types of communication. One thinks that e-mail and telephone calls are better kinds of communication. Face-to-face communication is usually \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ form because there is the \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ chance for a misunderstanding to happen. \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

we have to communicate \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_ people who are far away. \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_ to meet them would be expensive and take \_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_ time. On the other hand, letters, e-mails, and telephone calls are more efficient means of communication. In addition, letters and e-mails \_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_ us to have a record of the communication and allow us to send messages when it is \_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_ . In a word, letters, e-mails, and telephone calls are \_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_ means of communication than a face-to-face conversation. They allow us to save \_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_ time and money.

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. most effective  | B. the more effective |
| C. the most effective | D. more effective     |
| 2. A. least           | B. most               |
| C. more               | D. less               |
| 3. A. And             | B. Or                 |
| C. For                | D. But                |
| 4. A. on              | B. with               |
| C. at                 | D. in                 |
| 5. A. Trip            | B. Travel             |
| C. Traveling          | D. Tour               |
| 6. A. a great many    | B. a great many of    |
| C. a great number of  | D. a great deal of    |
| 7. A. allows          | B. allow              |
| C. allowing           | D. allowed            |
| 8. A. convenience     | B. convenient         |
| C. conveniently       | D. inconvenient       |
| 9. A. efficient       | B. more efficient     |
| C. most efficient     | D. the most efficient |
| 10. A. both           | B. all                |
| C. neither            | D. between            |

### III. Complete the sentences 用正确的语态将下列句子补充完整

- The boy \_\_\_\_\_ the window yesterday. (break)  
The window \_\_\_\_\_ by the boy yesterday.
- Many people \_\_\_\_\_ football all over the world (play)  
Football \_\_\_\_\_ by many people all over the world.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ a decision until the next meeting. (not make)  
A decision \_\_\_\_\_ until the next meeting.



#### IV. Workplace practice 职场应用

假如你是青岛某公司经理的秘书 Lin Qing。公司将于 4 月 16 日接待一批前来洽谈业务的外国客户。请根据下列相关信息写一篇有关会议安排的说明交给经理审阅。

##### Meeting Arrangements

Date of arrival: April 16<sup>th</sup>

Name of hotel: Haitian Hotel (Five-star)

Dining time: 8:00 am; 12:30 am; 19:00 pm

Dining place: The dinning hall on the second floor

Meeting place: The meeting room on the third floor

Meeting arrangements:

The first day	Have the meeting and discuss the details
The second day	Visit the company and go on discussing
The third day	Fly back

Dear manager,

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## 资料库

完型填空题的解题步骤:

### 1. 通读全文, 了解大意

越过空档, 通读全文, 理顺题意, 找出信息词, 建立语言的整体感, 这是做好完型填空题的关键, 因为完型填空题的特点是着眼于整体理解。

### 2. 细读首尾, 推测意图

文章的首句是全文的“窗口”, 尾句是文章的总结、结论或点睛之笔。这样, 通过阅读首句和尾句就可以了解背景知识, 对于空格位置的词语进行大胆分析和判断, 以便揣测作者的意图, 理顺思路, 为后面的答题做好铺垫。

### 3. 综合考虑, 瞻前顾后

在通读全文的基础上, 根据全文大意, 展开逻辑思维, 瞻前顾后, 分析这一空格处在句中的地位, 前后的关系和它所起的作用, 认真观察选项, 仔细推敲, 确定最佳答案。

### 4. 复读全文, 验证答案

做完题目以后, 要立足整体, 再次通读全文, 从语法入手, 检查一下句子的时态、语法、主谓一致、代词的性、数、格以及词语的搭配等是否正确。若有疑问, 必须根据文章的中心思想, 从意义、语法的角度来仔细权衡, 加以改正, 弥补疏漏。

## Unit 10

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# Manufacturing

Sweet are the uses of adversity.

苦尽甘来

## Lesson One



### Communicating with Fun 快乐交际

**I. Complete the sentences** 根据首字母提示写出单词，完成短文

Hi, my name is Li Tao, I am a t\_\_\_\_\_. My job is to keep the machines in good condition. I am an o\_\_\_\_\_ of the milling machine. N\_\_\_\_\_ Control is a new technology, it is a\_\_\_\_\_. It is operated by some i\_\_\_\_\_. I know every sign r\_\_\_\_\_ a certain meaning.

**II. Choose and complete the sentences** 用方框中短语的正确形式完成句子

a series of    in good condition    prevent... from    be different from

1. How to \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ happening?
2. The year 2014 was the 65th anniversary of our motherland China. Our people held \_\_\_\_\_ celebration ceremonies.
3. My idea \_\_\_\_\_ yours.
4. The eggs arrived \_\_\_\_\_ after a long transport.

**III. Choose and complete the dialogue** 阅读情景对话，选出正确答案

Wang Yang: What's the meaning of "NC"?

Li Tao: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_, a new technology.

Wang Yang: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_?

Li Tao: Yes, it is automatic. It is operated by some instructions.

Wang Yang: Do you understand the instructions?

Li Tao: No, \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

Wang Yang: What's your job?

Li Tao: My job is to \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_.

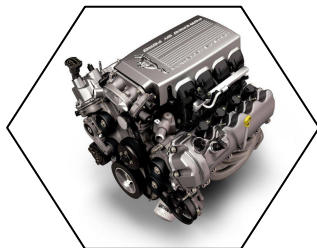
- A. but I know every sign represents a certain meaning
- B. NC is Numerical Control
- C. Do you know the NC system
- D. keep the machines in good condition

# Lesson Two



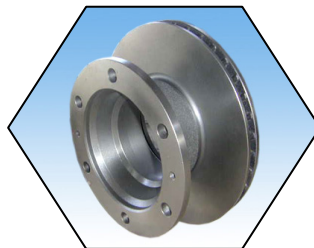
## Reading for Details 精读课堂

I. Choose and complete 看图片根据首字母写出单词，并用正确形式完成句子



e \_\_\_\_\_

①



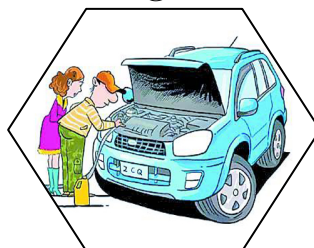
b \_\_\_\_\_

②



a \_\_\_\_\_

③



m \_\_\_\_\_

④

1. Frank \_\_\_\_\_ his car very well.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ industry is developing quickly.
3. A long train sometimes needs two \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly to avoid the dog.

## II. Choose and complete 用方框中的短语完成句子

be related to	take some measures to	one another
rely on	with the development of	

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the living standard, more and more people are paying attention to their health.
2. We must \_\_\_\_\_ prevent the harbor from becoming polluted again.
3. Could you tell me what his illness may \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. You can \_\_\_\_\_ me for help.
5. They helped \_\_\_\_\_.

## III. Reading comprehension 阅读表达

With a growing public awareness (关注) of environment protection, electric buses are more and more popular. But the high cost of their power cell is still a problem.

The power cell costs almost half of the price for a whole electric bus, making it difficult to do business.

Bus maker Anhui Ankai based in the city of Hefei has come up with an idea for new energy buses, selling plug—in buses, but leasing out (出租) the power cell.

Against the increasing oil prices, leasing will enable the bus buyers to further move toward the electric buses, the company says.

With global economy beginning to recover and markets rebounding, the oil prices must continue to rise, said an official from Dalian—based bus operator Jiaoyun Group.

As China is on the way to building a more eco—friendly (对生态环境友好的) and resource—saving society, all kinds of industries are moving in that condition.

At the same time, the economic stimulus package was released by the central government last year including creation of new business opportunities for companies in green drive.

根据短文内容填空

1. Only a few cities can afford the electric buses because the cost of their \_\_\_\_\_ is very high.
2. Anhui Ankai based in the city of Hefei has come up with an idea for new energy buses, they are selling plug—in buses and \_\_\_\_\_ the power cell.
3. Dalian—based bus operator Jiaoyun Group decided to order this kind of new bus because the oil price go on \_\_\_\_\_ recently.
4. China is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ its environment and saving its resource.
5. Last year, the central government made economic stimulus package \_\_\_\_\_ creating a new business chance for companies in green drive.

## Lesson Three



### Reading for Joy 阅读乐园

I. Complete the sentences 根据首字母提示，写出单词完成句子

1. The teacher didn't explain its language f\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Now the economic s\_\_\_\_\_ is different in China.
3. In the 70s of 20<sup>th</sup> c\_\_\_\_\_, Air Guitar Playing became popular all over the world.
4. We had waited for him for a long time before he a\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Life is full of up and down, and so does the s\_\_\_\_\_ of the moon.

**II. A. Complete the sentences. Check (√) all the correct answers 选择正确的词或短语完成句子**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ hate Tang suit.  
☐ A lot of people  
☐ He  
☐ I  
☐ Two people in our class
2. \_\_\_\_\_ likes Qipao.  
☐ One person in our class  
☐ A few people  
☐ She  
☐ Everybody
3. \_\_\_\_\_ don't like western coat-Tuxedo coat.  
☐ My parents  
☐ My sister  
☐ My friends  
☐ He
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is fond of swallowtail coat.  
☐ My best friend  
☐ Six people in our class  
☐ Nobody  
☐ All my friends

**B. Complete the sentences. Use true information 用真实的信息完成句子**

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. I _____ frock coat.      | 4. My best friend _____ swallowtail coat. |
| 2. My friends _____ Qipao.  | 5. I _____ jacket.                        |
| 3. My father _____ necktie. | 6. My Chinese teacher _____ Tang suit.    |



### III. Reading comprehension 阅读理解

## **Wearing History**

### **—Chinese Dress Since 1949**

China has become the world's largest manufacturer, and consumer of clothing.

#### **Traditional Styles began to Change**

When the People's Republic of China was founded, many Chinese were fond of both Western-style suits and Chinese-style robes. Chairman Mao Zedong's favorite suit, but actually designed and first worn by Sun Yat-sen, also became popular among common people. In the 1950s and early 60s, China was deeply influenced by the Soviet Union, even in clothing styles. The "Lenin Coat" was liked by Chinese people.

#### **An Ocean of Army Green**

In 1966—1976, young man often wore green uniforms. People wore neither traditional Chinese costumes nor Western-style suits.

#### **The Arrival of Fantastic Garb**

In 1979, French designer Pierre Cardin held a fashion show in Beijing. Gradually, people came out from under the shadow of class struggle. State leaders began to wear Western-style suits in the 1980s. Soon after that, suits became common in China. During the late 1980s, fashion shows became a major component of people's cultural life.

#### **Individual Styles**

Since the 1990s, a sewing machine has no longer been a vital necessity for most Chinese families. Chinese people started to buy ready-made clothes. China has become the world's largest manufacturer and consumer of clothing. "I can dress anyway I like" has become the main attitude. Wearing the same clothes or colors as others now makes people embarrassed. People's dress sense has become a matter of personal taste and individual personality. As well as style, material is an important factor. Natural materials such as pure cotton are quite popular.

With the growth of the national power, people's confidence and sense of pride to their own culture has also increased. People who love Chinese classical culture have showed their interests to Han Dynasty costume (服装), which impressed people with its freedom and feeling.

1. What is the meaning of the underlined word "vital"?  
A. Different.      B. Important.      C. Cheap.      D. Expensive.
2. If you felt embarrassed when you were wearing the same clothes as others, maybe you were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the 1950s and early 60s      B. in 1966 —1976  
C. in the late 1980s      D. in 2002
3. Lenin was from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. China      B. the Soviet Union  
C. the USA      D. Japan
4. In 1985, our state leaders often wore \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Lenin Coat      B. individual Styles  
C. Western-style suits      D. green uniforms
5. From the passage, we can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in 1962, China was deeply influenced by Sun Yat-sen.  
B. in 1973, suits become common in China.  
C. in 1986, Chinese people started to buy ready-made clothes  
D. people's confidence and sense of pride to their own culture has also increased now.

## Lesson Four



### Knowledge in Focus 知识聚焦

**I. Multiple choice** 选择题(在每个小题列出的四个选项中, 只有一项符合题目要求, 请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ some meat on sale.  
A. be                      B. is                      C. are                      D. was
2. The Internet \_\_\_\_\_ a very important part in our life.  
A. play                      B. is playing              C. played                      D. is played
3. The main duty of a technician is to keep the machines \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in bad condition                      B. in good condition  
C. in a good condition                      D. in good conditions
4. Maths \_\_\_\_\_ my favorite subject.  
A. are                      B. is                      C. be                      D. was
5. The swallowtail coat \_\_\_\_\_ in the nineteenth century.  
A. is widely worn                      B. was wide worn  
C. was widely worn                      D. is widely wear
6. Qipao is becoming popular, \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese clothing culture now.  
A. which represent                      B. that represent  
C. that represents                      D. which represents
7. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ to finish the work at once?  
A. take measures                      B. makes measure  
C. do measure                      D. get measures

8. — \_\_\_\_\_?  
— He is a mechanic.
- A. How does he do                      B. What does he do  
C. What does he look like            D. How is he
9. — What do you \_\_\_\_\_ the coat?  
— I think it's fashionable.
- A. speak of            B. think of            C. think to            D. talk about
10. The engine is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. source of power                      B. steering system  
C. braking system                      D. suspension
11. They used to \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of books \_\_\_\_\_ us.
- A. provide; with                      B. be provided; for  
C. provide; for                      D. provided; for
12. The steering system \_\_\_\_\_ control the driving direction.
- A. used for            B. use for            C. used to            D. is used to
13. It should be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. maintained with care                      B. careful maintained  
C. maintained with careful                      D. maintained with carefully
14. — \_\_\_\_\_ the trousers \_\_\_\_\_ the coat?  
— No, I think that pair suits you very well.
- A. Are; suitable for                      B. Do; suitable for  
C. Is; suitable for                      D. Is; suitable to
15. — What about the dress over there?  
— I don't like it. \_\_\_\_\_ the style \_\_\_\_\_ the color is good.
- A. Either; or            B. Neither; nor            C. Either; nor            D. Neither; or
16. — What's \_\_\_\_\_ of "WTO" ?  
— It means the World Trade Organization.
- A. the mean            B. the means            C. the meaning            D. meaning

17. — What is worn \_\_\_\_\_ the swallowtail?  
— The tuxedo.  
A. at place of    B. in place of    C. in place to    D. on place of
18. This machine can \_\_\_\_\_ hand.  
A. operate by                      B. be operated to  
C. be operated by                D. operated by
19. The signs represent a series of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. coded instructions              B. coding instructions  
C. coded instructs                 D. coded instruction
20. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person whose job is repairing machines.  
A. technician                      B. worker  
C. mechanic                        D. bus driver

**II. Cloze** 完型填空 (在每个小题列出的四个选项中, 只有一项符合题目要求, 请将符合题目要求的选项选出)

The bicycle is one of the simplest yet most useful inventions in the world. What is most surprising is that it was not   1   earlier, though the great inventor Leonardo Da Vinci had drawn pictures for bicycles and also for flying machines and some other things. Those things were not produced   2   long after he died.

A person riding a bicycle uses   3   energy to make the bicycle move, and there is no pollution at all when you are riding. Even so, in developed   4  , most people don't travel to work by bicycle. It is not because the bicycles are expensive or people feel   5   if they ride to work. It's because   6   cars on the roads becomes larger. It certainly becomes   7   to ride a bicycle. As a result, more people put their bicycles away and go to work   8   their cars, and in this way, the situation is made more serious.   9   the best way to make riding safer and more popular is to create paths (开设通道) only for bicycles, and to make   10   so difficult and expensive for drivers to take their cars into the city that they will go back to using their bicycles.

1. A. invent                      B. inventing              C. invented              D. to invent
2. A. before                      B. when                      C. since                      D. until
3. A. much                      B. quite a lot of              C. very little              D. many
4. A. worm                      B. countries              C. land                      D. earth
5. A. lucky                      B. glad                      C. sorry                      D. tired
6. A. the number of                      B. a number of  
C. this kind of                      D. all kinds of
7. A. safer                      B. more dangerous  
C. much dangerous                      D. safe
8. A. by                      B. in                      C. use                      D. drive
9. A. Hardly                      B. May be                      C. Perhaps                      D. Nearly
10. A. it                      B. them                      C. us                      D. that

### III. Choose and complete 选择正确的单词完成句子

1. The number of students in our school (are / is) large.
2. Two years (are / is) enough for us.
3. You and I (am / are) invited to have dinner with him.
4. No news (is / are) good news.
5. Television (benefit / benefits) very old people who can't leave home.

### IV. Workplace practice 职场应用

2014 年巴西世界杯，中国某公司中标比赛所需全部授权的印刷材料。假如你是某报社编辑 Chen Lei，根据 2013 年中国印刷业的统计表，以“China's Printing Output Becomes World's Second Largest”为题，写一篇报导。

Items	Output of China's printing industry	The printing enterprises	The workers	The combined value of Chinese printing trade
Numbers	RMB 1.04 trillion	105000	3.4 million	83.75 billion/up 8.5 percent over 2012

## China's Printing Output Becomes World's Second Largest



## 知识拓展

## 主谓一致

I. 主语是 { 复数形式  
用 and, both...and 连接的两个并列主语  
people, police 等集体名词

谓语句采取复数形式

II. 主语是 { 单数形式/不可数名词  
不定代词 each, either, neither, 或复合不定代词  
动名词

谓语动词采取单数形式

III. 主语是复数形式而且是表示国家、机构、学科、时间、价格、数字等词时，看成一个整体，谓语动词采取单数形式。

IV. 集体名词：class, family, team 等作主语时，表示整体时视为单数，谓语动词用单数；表示集体中的个体成员时视为复数，谓语动词用复数。

#### V. 就近原则

句子的主语由 either... or ..., neither... nor ..., not only... but also ... 连接时，谓语动词的人称和数常常与最近主语保持一致。此原则也适用于 There be... 句式。



## 期末测试题

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### 第一卷（选择题）

一、单项选择（在每小题列出的四个选项中，只有一项符合题目要求，请将符合题目要求的选项选出）

1. American farmers \_\_\_\_\_ grow only enough food to feed their families and animals.

A. are used to

B. used to

C. are used by

D. are used for

2. — Mary, turn off the water \_\_\_\_\_ you are brushing your teeth.

— Sorry, I'll do it at once.

A. until

B. while

C. during

D. unless

3. Press this button to start the \_\_\_\_\_, and the machine will operate normally.

A. engine

B. brake

C. instructions

D. record

4. Sue got up very late this morning and that was \_\_\_\_\_ she was late for school.

A. why

B. what

C. where

D. whether

5. — Who is the woman in the photo, Mary?  
— It's my mother. This photo \_\_\_\_\_ ten years ago.  
A. takes                  B. is taken                  C. took                  D. was taken
6. — Are the glasses expensive?  
— Yes, this pair of glasses \_\_\_\_\_ the most expensive in the optical shop.  
A. are                  B. is                  C. was                  D. were
7. — How much does the ticket \_\_\_\_\_ from Zibo to Jinan?  
— About thirty yuan.  
A. spend                  B. take                  C. pay                  D. cost
8. In America, \_\_\_\_\_ is troubling some farmers is \_\_\_\_\_ they have no proper farming machines for some special farming jobs.  
A. what, what                  B. that, that                  C. that, what                  D. what, that
9. The Panama Canal has \_\_\_\_\_ a very important role in transportation.  
A. made                  B. played                  C. taken                  D. wanted
10. I have to work hard to \_\_\_\_\_ the other students.  
A. catch up to                  B. catch up with                  C. catch up on                  D. catch up in
11. These books will provide us \_\_\_\_\_ all the information we need.  
A. for                  B. to                  C. with                  D. on
12. — What's the difference between man and beasts?  
— I think man differs from beasts. The former is able to laugh, while the \_\_\_\_\_ aren't.  
A. latter                  B. later                  C. late                  D. lately
13. — Is it true \_\_\_\_\_ Americans eat hamburgers and hot dogs every day?  
— No, that's not true, but they are both very popular foods in America.  
A. what                  B. that                  C. if                  D. when
14. — There will be a football match this Sunday. Would you like to go with me?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ I have time, I will go with you.  
A. Before                  B. If                  C. After                  D. Because

- 二、完型填空（在每小题列出的四个选项中，只有一项符合题目要求，请将符合题目要求的选项选出）

At 2:00pm that day, a group of students from Yangtze University were playing near the bank of Baota River, Jingzhou. 23 boys were playing close to the water. Suddenly they slipped and 24 into the river. The 25 quickly carried them away.

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The students tried to get one boy back to the bank 28. Just as they were pushing 29 one to the shore, 30 happened. One of the students in the 31 lost his grip on his classmate. The human ladder 32 apart and the students in the water began to panic(恐慌).

33, some members of a winter swimming team came to the rescue. They saved the small boy and most of the students. But three students, Chen Jishi, Dong Xu and Fang Zhao, were carried away by the water and drowned.

34 people learned what happened, they were touched by the students' selflessness.

Millions of Internet users made online comments to show their 35.

- |                            |                         |                         |               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. laugh               | B. save                 | C. push                 | D. visit      |
| 22. A. and                 | B. but                  | C. although             | D. so         |
| 23. A. Two                 | B. Three                | C. Four                 | D. Five       |
| 24. A. fall                | B. fell                 | C. falls                | D. fallen     |
| 25. A. boat                | B. wind                 | C. ship                 | D. water      |
| 26. A. what                | B. why                  | C. how                  | D. where      |
| 27. A. with                | B. in                   | C. by                   | D. on         |
| 28. A. happily             | B. safely               | C. angrily              | D. hardly     |
| 29. A. other               | B. the other            | C. others               | D. another    |
| 30. A. anything unexpected | B. something unexpected |                         |               |
| C. unexpected anything     |                         | D. unexpected something |               |
| 31. A. ladder              | B. river                | C. bank                 | D. water      |
| 32. A. broke               | B. took                 | C. gave                 | D. got        |
| 33. A. Luckily             | B. Unluckily            | C. Exactly              | D. Especially |
| 34. A. Before              | B. Until                | C. If                   | D. After      |
| 35. A. happiness           | B. sadness              | C. hobbies              | D. problems   |

三、阅读理解（在每小题列出的四个选项中，只有一项符合题目要求，请将符合题目要求的选项选出）

## A

### King of Rocketry

Dr Qian Xueseng was the pioneer of Chinese astronautical technology and known as the “Father of Chinese Aerospace” and “King of Rocketry”. He died on October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2009, at the age of 98. During his lifetime, his work was truly “out of this world”.

Born in Shanghai, Qian graduated from Shanghai Jiaotong University. He studied mechanical engineering.

At the age of 37 he was already a professor at MIT(麻省理工大学), and through his contributions, he received a security clearance (参与机密的资格) in the US Air Force.

Unluckily, in 1950 when Qian wanted to come back to China, the US government imprisoned him. They said that he knew too much about sensitive military matters(军事问题). He was finally released five years later and came back to China as a hero. He started the Chinese rocketry program at once.

He helped design China’s first man-made satellite in 1970. In 2003 he was excited to watch China’s first manned space mission (载人航天飞行) on television.

“He was a ‘people’s scientist’.” Said Yu Jingyuan, a researcher into Qian’s life. “Our country needs more experts like him.”

36. Where was Qian Xuesen born?

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. In Shanghai. | B. In Hangzhou. |
| C. In the USA.  | D. In Beijing.  |

37. The underlined word “imprisoned” means \_\_\_\_\_.

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A. 监禁 | B. 欢送 | C. 护送 | D. 解放 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

38. Why was Qian Xuesen excited in 2003?

- A. Because he was famous as people’s scientist.

B. Because he watched China's first manned space mission on TV.

C. Because he got back home.

D. Because he became a professor.

39. When did Qian Xuesen get back to China?

A. In 1973.      B. In 1950.      C. In 1955.      D. In 1970.

40. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

A. Qian Xuesen is the king of rocketry.

B. Qian Xuesen received a security clearance in the US when he was 37.

C. Qian Xuesen helped design China's first man-made satellite in 1970.

D. Qian wanted to come back to China because he missed his home.

## B

### Newspaper Advertisements

#### Business Service

<b>EARLY HOUR WAKE-UP SERVICE</b> For prompt, polite wake-up service. Tel.800-0780	<b>PASSPORT AND APPLICATION PHOTOS</b> Call 800-0552 or 800-9668, ask for Steve
<b>TUTORING</b> English, Maths, Physics, Computer. Call Miss Smith , 800-3594	<b>WEDDING INVITATIONS</b> Call 800-0942 anytime
<b>TYPING AND EDITING</b> Call Jean, 800-3535, 10 am—10 pm	<b>GUITAR TEACHER</b> Wants students. Folk/jazz, Bob 800-7535

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#### Help Wanted

a) BABY-SITTER-MY HOME : If you are available a few hours during the day,

some evenings and weekends to care for a school age child, please call Gayle Moore days 800-1111 , evenings and weekends 800-4964.

b) HELP wanted for housework. Half a day per week. When – to be discussed. Good wages. Sylvan Street. Call 800-2817.

c) PERSONS wanted for delivery work. Own transportation. Good pay. Apply 2311E. Stadium Office 101. After 9 am.

d) TELEPHONE RECEPTIONIST wanted. No experiences necessary. Good pay. Apply 2311E. Stadium Office 101. After 9 am.

e) WAITRESSES wanted. 10 am—2 pm or 10:30 am—5 pm. Apply in person, 207s. Main. Curtis Restaurant.

f) PLANT LOVERS Interested in working part-time at the greenhouse. Apply in person. Garden Hotel.

41. If you want to find someone to help your child with his maths in his spare time, what will you do?

A. Call Gayle Moor days 800-1111.

B. Call Miss Smith. 800-3594.

C. Call Jean, 800-3535, 10 am.

D. Call Bob 800-7535.

42. Which phone number can you call to have services concerning wedding invitation?

A. 800-0942      B. 800-7535      C. 800-0780      D. 800-2817

43. Who probably wants to teach students to play the guitar?

A. Steve.

B. Jean.

C. Bob.

D. Prompt.

44. Gayle Moore wants someone to \_\_\_\_\_

A. take care of his sick child in hospital.

B. take care of his child at home.

C. help his child with his lessons.

D. teach his child to learn to play guitar.

45. What does the Curtis Restaurant say in its advertisement?
- A. A telephone receptionist is wanted.
  - B. Help is wanted for housework half day per week.
  - C. Waitresses are wanted from 10 am to 2 pm or 10:30 am to 5 pm.
  - D. Persons wanted for delivery work.

C

Do you know Michael Phelps, a 25-year-old swimmer with big hands and feet? Like other teenagers, he likes getting up late in the morning. However, Phelps loves to work hard and never looks stressed out in the competitions. At the 2008 Summer Olympic Games, he became the most well-known swimming star. He won eight gold medals and he did so well that he broke seven records in the pool at the Games. Maybe a lot of Chinese people knew much better about him from the Olympic Games. They were proud of his surprising results and also impressed by his attitudes to the swimming games.

Every day, Phelps spent most of his time in the pool. To get more medals, he had to beat the other world record-holders and gold medalists. He wanted to tell his success to the world and at last he did win in every swimming competition—the 400m medley, 100m butterfly and the 4×100m relay with his partners. After winning last medal, he told the reporter that he was just lucky enough to have the talent, the excitement for the sport.

After the Olympic, Phelps decided to keep working hard and make swimming more popular. He said, “Swimming is growing so fast now. I hope to help those young swimmers more and wish them to get better prizes than I do.”

46. What kind of competition didn't Phelps win at the 2008 Olympic Games?
- A. Gymnastic.
  - B. The 400m medley.
  - C. The 100m butterfly.
  - D. The 4×100m relay.
47. Which of the following statement is true according to the passage?
- A. Phelps works hard, and he likes getting up early in the morning.



- B. Phelps won eight medals and broke eight records.  
 C. Phelps often feels relaxed in the competitions.  
 D. A lot of Chinese people knew Phelps well before the Olympic Games.
48. Why could Phelps be so successful at the Games?  
 A. Because he is very lucky.  
 B. Because other swimmers didn't do well.  
 C. Because he looks stressed out in the competitions.  
 D. Because of his talent, hard work and love for swimming.
49. The underlined word "butterfly" in Paragraph 2 means "\_\_\_\_\_" in Chinese.  
 A. 蛙泳              B. 蝴蝶飞              C. 蝶泳              D. 仰游
50. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?  
 A. Phelps isn't a Chinese athlete.  
 B. Phelps hates swimming after the Games.  
 C. Phelps hopes that the younger swimmers will do better in the future.  
 D. Phelps got eight medals at the 2008 Olympic Games.

## 第二卷（非选择题）

### 四、用所给单词的正确形式填空

51. Juddy liked to travel to Yunnan. She remained \_\_\_\_\_ through the trip.  
 (cheer)
52. Would you be good enough to keep \_\_\_\_\_? (silence)
53. The doctor suggested that the patient be \_\_\_\_\_ with liquid food. (feed)
54. The lift doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ properly. You have to get it repaired. (operation)
55. For many years, \_\_\_\_\_ have been exploring a computer that thinks like  
 a person. (research)

## 五、补全对话

56. — I'm going to the south for a few days.

— \_\_\_\_\_ good time.

57. — May I use your computer?

— Yes, here \_\_\_\_\_

58. — Hello, could I speak to David, please?

— Sorry, he \_\_\_\_\_ in.

59. A: Shandong Hotel. Can I \_\_\_\_\_ you?

B: Yes. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ a single room for this weekend.

A: I'm sorry, sir. All the single rooms are booked up for the weekend. Double rooms are \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ the price for the double room?

A: 200 Yuan a night, including free breakfast.

B: Are there any discounts?

A: Let me check. Yes, sir. We can give you a 10% discount.

B: All right. I would like to have two double rooms.

A: OK. I have reserved them for you, sir.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ you.

## 六、阅读表达

### Body languages in different places

Learning the language of a country isn't enough. If you want a great visit, find out as much as possible about the manners and customs of the country you are visiting.

People in India think it is not polite to use the left hand to pass food at table. The left hand is used for washing yourself. Also in India, you might see a man shaking his head at another to show that he doesn't agree. But in many parts of India shaking the head means yes.

In Bulgaria, if you nod your head when someone gives a drink, you will be thirsty. In that country, you shake your head to mean "yes" — a nod means "no".

At a meal in countries on the Arabic Peninsula (阿拉伯半岛), you will find that your glass is full again as soon as you drink up. If you think that you have enough, you should put your hand over the top.

In Europe, it is quite usual to cross your legs when you are sitting talking to someone even at an important meeting. Doing this in Thailand, however, could bring about trouble. Also, you should try not to touch the head of an adult—it's just not done in Thailand.

阅读短文，根据短文回答问题：

60. What is not polite in India?

\_\_\_\_\_

61. What should you do in Bulgaria when someone gives you a drink and you want it?

\_\_\_\_\_

62. At a meal on the Arabic Peninsula when someone wants to fill your glass and you don't want any, what should you do?

\_\_\_\_\_

63. What behaviors could bring about trouble in Tailand according to the passage?

\_\_\_\_\_

64. What does the writer want to tell us through the passage?

\_\_\_\_\_

## 七、职场应用

假如你是某公司秘书 Zhang Yang，根据 Linda 和 William 对电话礼仪的描述，制作一个秘书工作规则展板，挂在办公室。

### 任务一 阅读下面的描述, 完成句子

Linda

1. Answer the telephone or make sure your answering machine will answer the call after the third or fourth ring. Do not let the telephone ring endlessly.

2. Make sure your greeting sounds professional and clear. Give the caller clear instructions of what to do when leaving a message.

3. Have a pencil and a pad of paper ready when you answer the telephone. Be prepared to be an “active” listener, taking notes of what the caller says. It is important to write down the name of the person and to say it during the conversation. Ask for the correct spelling of his/her name, which may be unique.

William

1. Slow down when you are leaving a message, especially if you have an accent.

2. Pronounce your name slowly and clearly, especially if it is not a very common one. Spell it slowly if necessary. Allow people to get the correct spelling of your name.

3. This is the biggest complaint we have when people leave their telephone number. Say the numbers slowly and place a “pause” somewhere in the sequence of providing your number. People will appreciate that!

Complete the following sentences

1. Answer the telephone or make sure your answering machine will answer the call after \_\_\_\_\_ ring.
2. Give the caller clear instructions of what to do when \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Be prepared to be an “active” listener, \_\_\_\_\_ what the caller says.
4. Slow down when you are leaving a message, especially if you \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Pronounce your name \_\_\_\_\_, allow people to get the correct spelling of your name.

## 任务二 总结电话礼仪描述，制作展板



### The Rules of Calling

1. Answer the telephone by the third ring.

## 参考答案

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### Unit 1 Planning

#### Lesson One

##### 快乐交际

I. 1. term 2. plan 3. remaining 4. believe

II. A. 1. hope to / would like to / am going to 2. hopes to / would like to / is going to  
3. want to / would like to / are going to 4. wants to / would like to

B. 略

III. 1. going 2. to 3. Would 4. like 5. love / like  
6. when 7. shall / will 8. How / What 9. about 10. for

##### 点石成金

1. 预先录音的 2. 无用的 3. 学前的 4. 预付卡  
5. 无线的 6. 无数的

#### Lesson Two

##### 精读课堂

I. adjust wise time zone schedule pleased match

1. schedule 2. pleased 3. match 4. time zones 5. wisely 6. adjust

II. 1. woke / waked up 2. time zone 3. takes control of 4. complains about  
5. are pleased with 6. Sometimes, at other times

III. 1. Kevin, Dr. Ford 2. Three 3. Andrew 4. Dr. Ford, Jenny  
5. Kevin, Andrew

### Lesson Three

#### 阅读乐园

- I. 1. outgoing, ongoing      2. progress, process      3. prefer, preference  
 4. talent, talented      5. target, market
- II. graduated from, career goal, divided into, in cycle
- III. 1. B      2. A      3. C      4. C      5. A

### Lesson Four

#### 知识聚焦

- I. 1. C    2. A    3. A    4. B    5. D    6. D    7. C    8. A    9. C    10. B  
 11. A    12. D    13. A    14. B    15. B    16. C    17. D    18. D    19. C    20. B
- II. 1. B    2. C    3. B    4. C    5. D    6. A    7. A    8. C    9. C    10. B
- III. 1. I don't like the picture on the wall.

2. The old man was feeling very tired.  
 3. Mike has lived in London for 5 years.  
 4. My father bought a new bike for me last week.  
 5. She found it difficult to do the work.  
 6. They made him stand in the classroom.

#### IV. 参考范文

##### 任务一

1. training opportunities      2. get promoted      3. the flexible time  
 4. hard work      5. making the environment comfortable

##### 任务二

Dear four students,

I am glad that you want me to plan the career for each of you. I have read your information carefully since I accepted the task. After considering carefully, I think Company A is suitable for Tom. The employees there can decide where, when and how long they will work by themselves, as long as they can complete the business on time, so Tom can enjoy himself if he can work for the company. Company B suits Mary best. If Mary works in Company B, she can improve her skills for her future life.

I advise Lucy to work for Company C. Lucy will be promoted quickly as long as she works hard. Company D is fit for Jack. Jack will show his music talent and enjoy the colorful free time.

I wish you good luck.

Yours,  
Li Dong

## Unit 2 My Dream

### Lesson One

#### 快乐交际

- I. cartoon      reasonable      realize      happen  
1. reasonable    2. cartoons      3. happen      4. realize  
II. A. 1. give up   2. come true / will be realized    3. As long as / If    4. take  
5. never give up / try your best / focus your mind on your dream  
B. 略  
III. 1. dreams    2. take              3. As long as    4. to realize  
5. come true   6. believe in    7. a goal          8. my pleasure

#### 点石成金

1. 易变的   2. 可爱的      3. 温和的      4. 美德  
5. 劳累    6. 幸福          7. 成员资格    8. 关系

### Lesson Two

#### 精读课堂

- I. 1. objects, objected      2. deal, deaf      3. overnight, overweight  
4. manager, managed      5. seems, sum  
II. 1. associated... with    2. break through    3. send for    4. sum up  
III. 参考答案

1. I first met her at volleyball tryouts, but didn't notice anything special at first.  
2. The third year in the college.  
3. A student in college.



4. Yes, she is.

5. She never thinks about doing things the easy way, or loses that smile.

Because of her great efforts, she makes herself a true hero.

### Lesson Three

#### 阅读乐园

- I. 1. confident      2. satisfy      3. notice      4. result      5. build  
 II. 1. relied on,      go right,      believe in,      on top of the world  
 III. 1. C      2. B      3. C      4. C      5. D

### Lesson Four

#### 知识聚焦

- I. 1. B    2. D    3. C    4. A    5. D    6. D    7. C    8. D    9. A    10. A  
 11. C    12. D    13. D    14. D    15. D    16. B    17. C    18. B    19. B    20. B  
 II. 1. A    2. A    3. B    4. C    5. B    6. B    7. C    8. B    9. A    10. B  
 III. 1. will not      2. has      3. Did, begin      4. What, do  
 5. is, there      6. haven't been, neither / nor has      7. What, she, is  
 8. Be quiet

#### IV. 参考范文

##### 任务一

Company	Reasons for success
1	Maintaining high standards of quality
2	Dependable, bring your value for your dollar/great value for your money
3	Pleasing the customer, hospitality
4	Communication with staff
5	Making a contribution to sustainable development

##### 任务二

Dear students,

I'm very glad to stand here and give you a short speech. I'll give you some tips to be successful businessmen.

Firstly, you should build a company that the customers can count on. That's to say, the products in your company are of high quality. Your products should be well made and dependable. The customers always feel that the products they bought are of great value for their money.

Secondly, good service is very important. The customers are our bosses. If you want to succeed in your business. You should please the customers.

Thirdly, having good staff is important. It is helpful for you to spend a lot of time with your people and communicating with them in a variety of ways. You'd better let them know you are proud of them.

Lastly, it is important for you to sustain the development of your company. In order to build a strong foundation for your growth, you'd better learn the new knowledge and conduct business in a responsible way.

I think you will be successful in the future if you work hard.

### Unit 3 Resources and Environment

#### Lesson One

##### 快乐交际

- I . A. 1. population                      2. Coal / Oil / Gas  
3. natural resources / animal resources  
4. valuable / precious    5. Air pollution / Water pollution

B. 略

- II . ① B    ② D    ③ A    ④ C

1. a growing population    2. natural resources    3. Air pollution    4. save water

- III. 1. environment              2. limited                      3. save                      4. pollution

##### 点石成金

- |                      |                                       |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (一) protective (保护的) | attractive (有吸引力的)                    |
| productive (生产的)     | effective (有影响的)                      |
| (二) 1. builder 建筑工人  | 2. hunter 猎人              3. actor 演员 |
| 4. singer 歌手         | 5. manager 经理                         |

## Lesson Two

### 精读课堂

- I . 1. earthquake      2. flood      3. damage      4. melt  
 II . 1. enough to      2. in danger of      3. in a short time      4. global warming  
 5. take place      6. Hundreds of      7. fell down      8. keep on

### III. 参考答案

1. 科学家们解释地球的表面是由许多不同的板块组成的。
2. 由于这些板块的移动, 靠近大洋的美国西部成为地震的多发地区。
3. In West America near the sea.
4. They should build strong houses on rocks away from the line.
5. Earthquake

## Lesson Three

### 阅读乐园

- I . 1. forests    2. mined    3. surroundings    4. provides    5. raising    6. supported  
 II . 1. opening up    2. as well as    3. As a result of    4. on my own  
 5. interact; with    6. took; for granted    7. pay attention to  
 8. make great efforts to

- III. 1. B      2. C      3. D      4. D      5. C

## Lesson Four

### 知识聚焦

- I . 1. A    2. B    3. D    4. A    5. B    6. D    7. A    8. B    9. C    10. A  
 11. A    12. C    13. C    14. D    15. A    16. C    17. D    18. A    19. C    20. C  
 II . 1. A    2. B    3. B    4. C    5. D    6. A    7. B    8. D    9. B    10. A

- III. 1. Sorry. She has just gone to the supermarket.  
 2. But I have already sold it to Mr. Li.  
 3. Yes. I have seen him before.  
 4. He has lived here for two years.  
 5. The film has been on for ten minutes.

#### IV. 参考范文

任务一 1. burning coal      2. 360      3. 34%      4. 25%      5. less cost

#### 任务二

As everybody knows, a good environment comes from good protection. But the state of air pollution in China now is terrible and worrying. Data shows that in 2013 China burned 360 million tons of coal, more than the rest of the world combined, and that 60% of the air pollution in China comes from burning coal and oil.

In our daily life, transport is one of the biggest contributors to air pollution. So how to reduce carbon emissions is the most important. Many local governments call on their people to take actions to make the air cleaner. In China, the theme is “Low Carbon and Green Life”. Investigation shows that only 34% of Beijing residents would choose to drive instead of taking public transportation when they travel. And most investigated people would prefer the traveling ways that are cheaper, more convenient, less cost or even lower carbon, for example, traveling on foot or by bus.

In my opinion, the number of cars should be limited. Because the increasing cars send off a lot of poisonous gases, which add to the already serious air pollution. We should call on people to use other low carbon transportations, such as buses, bikes or walking. We hope more and more people will join in the team to promote a “Low Carbon and Green Life”.

### Unit 4 Travel and Tourism

#### Lesson One

#### 快乐交际

I . 1. available      2. reserve      3. discount      4. rate      5. double  
6. standard

II . 1. standard room    2. book up      3. made a reservation  
4. leaving for      5. looking forward to

III. 1. C      2. B      3. D      4. E      5. A

## Lesson Two

### 精读课堂

- I . Soup          roast          fry          sour          seasoning          braise
1. seasoning    2. sour          3. soup          4. roast          5. Braised          6. fried
- II . 1. consists of    2. included (includes)    3. is surrounded    4. used as
5. added...to    6. are made of

### III. 参考答案

1. Because they like the fast food with a lot of fat, oil, salt and sugar.
2. Three.
3. 现在很多青少年体重超重，主要是因为他们的不良饮食习惯。
4. 最近在一所学校的调查中，科学家们发现超过 2/3 的学生不遵循健康饮食。
5. Advice on Healthy Diet.

### 点石成金

1. 自动机械          2. 男子气概；少女时期；童年；街坊邻居
3. 互相联系；互换

## Lesson Three

### 阅读乐园

- I . 1. satisfying    2. compete    3. reservation    4. cultural
5. situated    6. located
- II . 1. is famous for    2. all over the world    3. lies on
4. is considered as    5. is well known as
- III. A: 1. is located on    2. lies on / is situated on    3. is situated to / lies to
4. is situated in
- B: 略
- IV. 1. A    2. B    3. C    4. D    5. C

## Lesson Four

### 知识聚焦

- I . 1. D    2. C    3. C    4. C    5. D    6. B    7. A    8. B    9. A    10. B
11. C    12. B    13. D    14. C    15. D    16. B    17. D    18. B    19. D    20. C

II. 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. B

III. 1. would / was going to visit 2. would / were going to go  
3. would / was going to arrange 4. would / was going to come  
5. is sleeping 6. are, doing 7. was raining, went 8. is making

#### IV. 参考范文

##### 任务一

1. 3:00 p.m.; 7:00 p.m. 2. amusing 3. money; safety  
4. under 200 yuan

##### 任务二

Hello everyone,

Glad to have the opportunity to arrange an activity for you to spend the hot afternoon. According to your requirements, I'd like to plan an unusual activity to give you a new experience. We will go to the swimming pool. The environment is elegant, clean and comfortable. All the facilities are modern and well-equipped. The water there is as blue as the sky for it is changed every day. Besides the big pool, there are also small pools. You can enjoy a fish spa there. It is fantastic to feel the fishes kiss your feet. The swimming pool is free, the fish spa only costs 30 yuan per person. There is no doubt that it is safe, because we have lifeguards there. It just lies in the east of our hotel and it only takes about 8 minutes to walk there. It's very convenient. I believe all of you will have a good time during the whole afternoon.

Thanks for your attention.

## Unit 5 IT World

### Lesson One

#### 快乐交际

I. A. 1. popular / well-liked 2. allows 3. important / first / main  
4. agree with 5. attractive / good

B. 略

II. 1. of course 2. agree with 3. have a point 4. the main reason

5. Studying online

III. 1. D      2. A      3. C      4. B

## Lesson Two

### 精读课堂

I. ① bank balance      ② credit card      ③ special offers  
④ a click of the mouse      ⑤ queue up

II. 1. are expected    2. shopped    3. offers    4. details    5. attracted

### III. 参考答案

1. A new laptop.

2. A café.

3. No, he can't.

4. He has got all the usual programs for word processing and a few programs for creating and editing photographs.

## Lesson Three

### 阅读乐园

I. 1. technical    2. owners    3. diary    4. contains    5. posted

II. 1. set up    2. is addicted to    3. In short    4. is short for    5. According to  
6. was / is jealous of

III. 1. D    2. C    3. A    4. B    5. B

## Lesson Four

### 知识聚焦

I. 1. B    2. D    3. B    4. C    5. B    6. A    7. C    8. C    9. B    10. C

11. D    12. B    13. A    14. A    15. C    16. C    17. B    18. D    19. A    20. B

II. 1. C    2. A    3. D    4. B    5. A    6. C    7. A    8. B    9. C    10. B

III. 1. Who is the man followed by some children?

2. His hobby is collecting stamps.

3. He is old enough to join the army.

4. We saw her entering the cinema.

5. We built a swimming pool in our college last year.

IV. 1. Neither did 2. So does 3. Neither can 4. Neither am 5. So has

V. 参考范文

任务一 1.benefit 2. Australian 3. eyesight 4. outdoors 5. babysitters

任务二

With the development of technology, many electronic products appear in our daily life, such as computer, iPads. I think technology use at an early age can benefit a child's development, because our children will grow up in a world of technology in the future. But we should control the time that the kids spend on the iPads. Because of staring at a computer screen all day, their eyesight could go bad. Children need to do more outdoor activities. Of course, the iPads are not babysitters, they can't replace parental interaction, so parents should spend more time in communicating with the kids. I believe it is important for young children to be careful to use the modern technology.

### 期中测试题

#### 第一卷 (选择题)

- |         |       |       |       |       |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 一、1. B  | 2. C  | 3. D  | 4. A  | 5. B  |
| 6. C    | 7. B  | 8. B  | 9. A  | 10. B |
| 11. D   | 12. C | 13. A | 14. B | 15. C |
| 16. C   | 17. B | 18. A | 19. C | 20. D |
| 二、21. A | 22. B | 23. D | 24. C | 25. B |
| 26. D   | 27. B | 28. A | 29. C | 30. D |
| 31. D   | 32. C | 33. B | 34. C | 35. C |
| 三、36. B | 37. D | 38. A | 39. C | 40. B |
| 41. A   | 42. D | 43. A | 44. D | 45. B |

#### 第二卷 (非选择题)

- |                             |                     |                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 四、46. green ways to travel  | 47. weekly shopping | 48. shares      |
| 49. doesn't / can't produce | 50. electric bus    |                 |
| 五、51. reasonable            | 52. reservations    | 53. preferences |



- |                                |               |             |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 54. competition                | 55. satisfied |             |
| 六、56. notice                   | 57. target    | 58. believe |
| 59. worry                      | 60. return    |             |
| 七、61. what does                | 62. something | 63. be free |
| 64. speak, do, about, See, you |               |             |

#### 八、参考范文

- |     |                   |                      |                |
|-----|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 任务一 | 65. Life in China | 66. eating noodles   | 67. in January |
|     | 68. 14 years old  | 69. His grandparents |                |

#### 任务二

Hello, everyone! I am the editor of the BBC World Have Your Say today. I am interested in Mike's story, because I had the same experience when I traveled. I can't stand those bad manners in public, either. In fact, I really get angry when people jump the queue or smoke in non-smoking areas. I think it's wrong to break the rules in public. In my opinion, we should behave properly in public manners. On the other hand, we had better stop people around us from being rude. If we can pay more attention to our behaviors, we will have much better environment.

#### 或者

Hello, everyone! I am the editor of the BBC World Have Your Say today. I am interested in Wu Peng's story, because I have seen a left-behind child who has been living with his grandparents since he was six. I can understand how hard life is for left-behind children. I think it's best for children to grow up under the care of their parents. In my opinion, we can join some social groups to offer help to the left-behind children. We can visit them and make friends with them. On the other hand, our government should take some measures to allow the children to go to school in the city for free. I hope every child can grow up healthily!

## Unit 6 Manners and Etiquettes

### Lesson One

#### 快乐交际

- I . 1. host          2. commented          3. bottom          4. guests  
II . 1. help yourself to          2. help...with          3. comments on  
4. Table manners          5. at the bottom of  
III. 1. D      2. B      3. A      4. E      5. C

### Lesson Two

#### 精读课堂

- I . 1. gesture      2. distance      3. nodded      4. Shake      5. customs  
II . 1. shaking hands          2. help you make yourself understood easily  
3. keep a distance away          4. communicates with  
5. instead of  
III. A. 1. help yourself          2. help yourself  
3. help me do / help me with / help me to do  
B. 略

#### IV. 参考答案

1. You should take them out with your fingers and put them on the edge of your plate.

2. Five.

3. 在不同的国家你会遇到不同的礼节。

4. 因此当我们身处陌生的国度，我们应该注意新的或不同的礼节。

5. Table Manners in Western Countries

### Lesson Three

#### 阅读乐园

- I . 1. firm          2. silence          3. private          4. prove          5. won  
II . 1. are sure of          2. in turn          3. First of all          4. agree with  
III. 1. B      2. B      3. C      4. A      5. D

## Lesson Four

### 知识聚焦

I. 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. C

11. D 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. B 16. B 17. C 18. D 19. A 20. A

II. 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. C

III. 1. (1) which (2) on which 2. (1) on which (2) which

3. (1) which (2) where 4. (1) 不填 (2) when

5. (1) that (2) whom / that 6. (1) whose (2) who

7. (1) that (2) what 8. (1) that (2) where

### IV. 参考范文

#### 任务一 (略)

#### 任务二

Ladies and gentlemen,

I'm glad to be your guide. Nowadays tourism has already become an important part in people's life, but we often find lots of people have many bad habits which affect the environment of the scenic spots and our mood. So when we travel, we should pay more attention to our public manners. We should avoid spitting, littering or smoking in public. We should wait in line and flush the toilet after use. We shouldn't leave some graffiti on the walls of the ancient buildings. We should also learn more about the local culture and customs and respect the other people. At last, I hope everyone can have a good journey. Thank you!

## Unit 7 Healthy Lifestyles

### Lesson One

#### 快乐交际

I. A. bowling B. vest C. slipper D. tip E. regulation

II. 1. Needless to say 2. is interested in 3. play bowling 4. bowling room

5. am confused about 6. is good for 7. aims to

III. 1. D 2. A 3. B 4. E 5. C

## Lesson Two

### 精读课堂

- I. A. 1. Fruit and vegetables 2. plays football / plays basketball  
3. flu / colds 4. has a good diet / washes his hands before meals

B. 略

- II. 1. worry about 2. healthy lifestyle 3. be angry with 4. look after  
5. has a nap 6. is crazy about

- III. 1. deal with 2. Deep breathing 3. at their best  
4. you're not alone 5. good and positive

## Lesson Three

### 阅读乐园

- I. 1. amusement 2. probably 3. enjoyment 4. healthy  
5. roller 6. attraction

- II. 1. hear of 2. around the world 3. in fact  
4. all the time 5. end up

- III. 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B

## Lesson Four

### 知识聚焦

- I. 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. B  
11. B 12. A 13. B 14. D 15. D 16. B 17. A 18. D 19. B 20. D

- II. 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. A  
11. C 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. D

- III. 1. As 2. if 3. since 4. even if  
5. so, that 6. until 7. such, that 8. while

### IV. 参考范文

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen,

I'm Zhang Li, the medical-care worker of our community. Today I'll talk about something about smoking. As we all know, there are still many people smoking, although everyone knows smoking is harmful. Giving up smoking is not easy. But

more and more people are quitting smoking now. According to a survey, 58% of the smokers give up smoking because of health. Some of them have suffered from diseases and some are worried about their babies' health because passive smoking is a risky factor that leads to various diseases. It has become the world's top 8 causes of death. In addition, passive smoking has caused great concern in recent years. People have known that passive smoking also does great harm to human, too. Therefore, many smokers give up smoking for their family. So ladies and gentlemen, if you don't smoke, don't start. If you are smokers, give up smoking for your health, for your family, and for the whole world.

## Unit 8 Modern Agriculture

### Lesson One

#### 快乐交际

- I . mountainous-④      computerize-③      produce-②      district-①  
 livestock-⑥      raise-⑤
- II . 1. Computerized machinery    2. mountainous district    3. all year round  
 4. play an important role      5. is famous for      6. come from
- III. 1. E      2. B      3. D      4. C      5. A

### Lesson Two

#### 精读课堂

- I . 1. agriculture    2. fed    3. operation    4. industry    5. labor
- II . 1. plays a very important role / part      2. computerized machinery  
 3. have made great efforts    4. used to    5. It is said    6. physical labor

#### III. 参考答案

- 就是在这可耕作的土地上，农民生产可供全中国人口食用的粮食。
- “G” stands for “genetically” from the word “genes”. “M” stands for “modified”, which means “changed”. (转基因)
- ① Planting two or more crops each year.  
 ② Importing technology and machines.

③ Planting GM products.

4. The GM rice will have more vitamins and can grow in poor soil.

5. A

**Lesson Three**

**阅读乐园**

- I . 1. provide          2. agriculture          3. livestock          4. technology  
5. warn          6. experts

- II . A. 1. Some of students in our class / I    2. Farm animals / Fishes / Livestock  
3. My grandparents / Farmers    4. My parents / Farmers / Chinese farmers  
5. Animals / Some chemicals / Fishes in the deep water

B. 略

- III. 1. B    2. D    3. A    4. D    5. A

**Lesson Four**

**知识聚焦**

- I . 1. C    2. B    3. C    4. B    5. D    6. C    7. B    8. D    9. D    10. A  
11. B    12. D    13. B    14. C    15. C    16. D    17. D    18. A    19. A    20. B  
II . 1. A    2. C    3. B    4. B    5. D    6. D    7. C    8. C    9. B    10. B  
11. D    12. C    13. A    14. D    15. B

- III. 1. what          2. why you are          3. how old the earth is          4. what  
5. Which          6. where I lived          7. what he should do  
8. whose car it was

**IV. 参考范文**

Food is the most important human necessity. Food safety has become a big problem in Chinese agriculture. Shandong Province is improving the quality and safety of its agricultural exports. Shandong organized the first on-site meeting to promote produce safety management in Anqiu in 2007. Demonstration areas for the safety of food and agricultural exports have been established in 78 counties around the province since 2009. Shandong's agricultural exports reached \$ 15.21 billion, accounting for 22.7 percent of the national total in 2103. Shandong became China's

first Agricultural Production Safety Demonstration Province in 2014. Shandong hopes to be a model province for quality and safety of agricultural exports by 2007.

## Unit 9 Office work

### Lesson One

#### 快乐交际

- I. ① laptop      ② personnel      ③ printer  
      ④ corporation/ company      ⑤ message
1. personnel                  2. corporation / company                  3. laptop  
 4. message                  5. printer
- II. A. 1. Personnel Department                  2. Sales Department  
      3. Accounting Department
- B. 略
- III. 1. B      2. A      3. C      4. D

### Lesson Two

#### 精读课堂

- I. 1. communication                  2. misunderstanding                  3. electronic  
      4. record                  5. suitable                  6. latter
- II. 1. communicate with                  2. face to face                  3. On the other hand  
      4. In my opinion                  5. a great deal of                  6. In addition  
      7. Allow; to                  8. In a word                  9. put; through  
      10. call back
- III. 1. e-talk                  2. in my opinion                  3. sad  
      4. communicating                  5. e-talk

### Lesson Three

#### 阅读乐园

- I. 1. attend                  2. organized                  3. agendas                  4. issue  
      5. involve                  6. review                  7. location

- II. 1. At some point                      2. in advance                      3. communicate with  
4. handed out                      5. at worst                      6. At best  
7. depend upon

- III. 1. B      2. D      3. C      4. C      5. B

#### Lesson Four

##### 知识聚焦

- I. 1. B    2. C    3. A    4. B    5. B    6. A    7. D    8. B    9. D    10. D  
11. B    12. C    13. C    14. D    15. C    16. C    17. B    18. D    19. C    20. D

- II. 1. C    2. A    3. D    4. B    5. C    6. D    7. B    8. B    9. B    10. A

- III. 1. broke, was broken              2. play, is played              3. won't make, won't be made

##### IV. 参考范文

Dear manager,

Our company will receive a group of foreign clients on April 16<sup>th</sup>. Now I'd like to tell you some information about arrangements of the meeting. They will check in at the five-star Haitian Hotel as soon as they arrive in Qingdao. Meals will be served in the dinning hall on the second floor at 8:00 am, 12:30 am and 7:00 pm. We plan to hold the meeting in the meeting room on the third floor.

On the morning of the first day, we will have the meeting, and in the afternoon we will discuss the details. On the following morning, they will visit our company, and in the afternoon we will go on discussing the business with this corporation. We'll try to come to an agreement on it. This will be a busy but pleasant afternoon. On the third day they will fly back.

I hope you are satisfied with it.

Yours sincerely,

Lin Qing

### Unit 10 Manufacturing

#### Lesson One

##### 快乐交际



- I. 1. technician                      2. operator                      3. Numerical  
      4. automatic                      5. instructions                      6. represents
- II. 1. prevent; from                      2. a series of                      3. is different from  
      4. in good condition
- III. 1. B       2. C       3. A       4. D

## Lesson Two

### 精读课堂

- I. ① engine                      ② brake                      ③ automobile                      ④ maintain
1. maintains                      2. automobile                      3. engines                      4. braked
- II. 1. With the development of                      2. take some measures to                      3. be related to  
      4. rely on                      5. one another
- III. 1. power cell                      2. leasing out                      3. rising  
      4. protect                      5. including

## Lesson Three

### 阅读乐园

- I. 1. function       2. situation       3. century       4. appeared       5. shapes
- II. A. 1. A lot of / I / Two people in our class  
      2. One person in our class / She / Everybody  
      3. My parents / My friends  
      4. My best friend / Nobody
- B. 略
- III. 1. B       2. D       3. B       4. C       5. D

## Lesson Four

### 知识聚焦

- I. 1. B    2. B    3. B    4. B    5. C    6. D    7. A    8. B    9. B    10. A  
      11. C    12. D    13. A    14. A    15. B    16. C    17. B    18. C    19. A    20. C
- II. 1. C    2. D    3. C    4. B    5. D    6. A    7. B    8. B    9. C    10. A
- III. 1. is    2. is    3. are    4. is    5. benefits

#### IV. 参考范文

The 2013 output of China's printing industry reached nearly RMB 1.04 trillion, for the first time exceeding RMB 1 trillion. This makes China the world's second biggest printing producer of printed materials, with 105,000 printing enterprises employing more than 3.4 million workers.

Chinese printing firms are becoming more competitive globally. In 2013, the Chinese printing trade had a combined value of RMB 83.75 billion, up 8.5 percent over 2012. In the 2014 Brazil World Cup, authorized printed materials were manufactured by a Chinese company.

#### 期末测试题

##### 第一卷 (选择题)

- |            |       |       |       |       |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 一、1. B     | 2. B  | 3. A  | 4. A  | 5. D  |
| 6. B       | 7. D  | 8. D  | 9. B  | 10. B |
| 11. C      | 12. A | 13. B | 14. B | 15. A |
| 16. D      | 17. B | 18. A | 19. D | 20. A |
| 二、21. B    | 22. B | 23. A | 24. B | 25. D |
| 26. C      | 27. C | 28. B | 29. B | 30. B |
| 31. A      | 32. A | 33. A | 34. D | 35. B |
| 三、A: 36. A | 37. A | 38. B | 39. C | 40. D |
| B: 41. B   | 42. A | 43. C | 44. B | 45. C |
| C: 46. A   | 47. C | 48. D | 49. C | 50. B |

##### 第二卷 (非选择题)

- 四、51. cheerful    52. silent    53. fed    54. operate    55. researchers
- 五、56. Have a    57. you are    58. isn't
59. help, book / reserve, available, What's, Thank
- 六、60. Using the left hand to pass food at table.

61. You should shake your head.
62. You should put your hand over the top.
63. (1) Crossing your legs when you are sitting talking to someone.  
(2) Touching the head of an adult.
64. The writer wants to tell us body languages in different places./Different places, different body language.

### 七、参考范文

- 任务一 1. the third or fourth      2. leaving a message      3. taking notes of  
4. have an accent      5. slowly and clearly

### 任务二

2. Make sure your greeting is professional.
3. Be prepared before you answer the telephone.
4. Do not speak too fast.
5. Pronounce your name clearly.
6. Slow down when saying your telephone number.

